

**MASON'S**  
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WORCESTERSHIRE  
SAUCE,  
MUSTARD SAUCE,  
TOMATO CATSUP.

# Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General  
Post Office in the United Kingdom.

**ALEX. BOSS & Co.,**  
Machinery Department  
4, Des Voeux Rd. Cent.  
Phone 27.

No. 18,912. 號二十一百八千八萬一第 日二初月八年午戊 HONGKONG. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6TH, 1918. 五拜禮 號六月九年七國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

**INTIMATIONS**  
**GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY**  
**PORTLAND CEMENT.**  
In Casks 375 lbs. net.  
In Bags 350 lbs. net.  
**SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,**  
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1463

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Shipped by

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**SPORTING CARTRIDGES,** principally loaded  
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Developing, Printing and Enlarging.  
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Telephone 1312. (1908)

**PEARL TRAMWAY COMPANY,**  
**LIMITED.**

**TIME-TABLE**

Week Days	Week Days
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes	7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
8.00 " " " " " " " " " "	8.00 " " " " " " " " " "
9.00 " " " " " " " " " "	9.00 " " " " " " " " " "
10.00 " " " " " " " " " "	10.00 " " " " " " " " " "
11.00 " " " " " " " " " "	11.00 " " " " " " " " " "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " " " "	12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " " " "
1.00 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. " " " "	1.00 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. " " " "
1.15 " " " " " " " " " "	1.15 " " " " " " " " " "
1.45 " " " " " " " " " "	1.45 " " " " " " " " " "
2.00 " " " " " " " " " "	2.00 " " " " " " " " " "
2.30 " " " " " " " " " "	2.30 " " " " " " " " " "
3.00 " " " " " " " " " "	3.00 " " " " " " " " " "
4.00 " " " " " " " " " "	4.00 " " " " " " " " " "
5.00 " " " " " " " " " "	5.00 " " " " " " " " " "

**NIGHT CARS.**  
8.50 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10 p.m., 11.00 p.m.,  
11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

**SATURDAYS.**  
Extra Cars 1.30 p.m. and 12.00 Midnight.

**SUNDAYS.**

Week Days	Week Days
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes	7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes
10.30 " " " " " " " " " "	10.30 " " " " " " " " " "
11.30 " " " " " " " " " "	11.30 " " " " " " " " " "
12.00 noon to 12.30 p.m. " " " "	12.00 noon to 12.30 p.m. " " " "
1.30 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. " " " "	1.30 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. " " " "
2.00 " " " " " " " " " "	2.00 " " " " " " " " " "
2.30 " " " " " " " " " "	2.30 " " " " " " " " " "
3.00 " " " " " " " " " "	3.00 " " " " " " " " " "
4.00 " " " " " " " " " "	4.00 " " " " " " " " " "
5.00 " " " " " " " " " "	5.00 " " " " " " " " " "

**NIGHT CARS.**  
8.50 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10 p.m., 11.00 p.m.,  
11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

**SPECIAL CARS** by arrangement at the  
Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des  
Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all  
cars not already full running at the time  
stated in the Company's time-table, but not  
for special cars, can be obtained on applica-  
tion at the Company's Office. No Season  
tickets will be issued until payment therefor  
has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque  
or Comprossed Order representing Bank  
Notes.

**JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,**  
General Managers.

## KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

**TIME-TABLE.**  
On and after MONDAY, 10th June, 1918, until further Notice.

On and after MONDAY, 10th JUNE, 1918, until further Notice.

# DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 4 Through Express a.m.	No. 7 Local a.m.	No. 11 Through Express a.m.	No. 12 Local a.m.	No. 15 Through Express p.m.	No. 17 Local p.m.	No. 18 Through Express p.m.	No. 19 Local p.m.	No. 20 Through Express p.m.	No. 21 Local p.m.	No. 22 Through Express p.m.
CANTON (Tai Sha Tsai)	dep. 7.30	dep. 8.45	dep. 11.45	dep. 12.15	dep. 2.30	dep. 3.45	dep. 6.45	dep. 7.15	dep. 8.45	dep. 9.15	dep. 10.45
Shum Chiu	dep. 7.45	dep. 8.55	dep. 11.55	dep. 12.25	dep. 2.45	dep. 4.00	dep. 6.55	dep. 7.25	dep. 8.55	dep. 9.25	dep. 10.55
Shum Chiu	dep. 7.55	dep. 9.05	dep. 12.05	dep. 12.35	dep. 2.55	dep. 4.10	dep. 7.05	dep. 7.35	dep. 9.05	dep. 9.35	dep. 11.05
Shum Chiu	dep. 8.05	dep. 9.15	dep. 12.15	dep. 12.45	dep. 3.05	dep. 4.20	dep. 7.15	dep. 7.45	dep. 9.15	dep. 9.45	dep. 11.15
Shum Chiu	dep. 8.15	dep. 9.25	dep. 12.25	dep. 12.55	dep. 3.15	dep. 4.30	dep. 7.25	dep. 7.55	dep. 9.25	dep. 9.55	dep. 11.25
Shum Chiu	dep. 8.25	dep. 9.35	dep. 12.35	dep. 13.05	dep. 3.25	dep. 4.40	dep. 7.35	dep. 8.05	dep. 9.35	dep. 10.05	dep. 11.35
Shum Chiu	dep. 8.35	dep. 9.45	dep. 12.45	dep. 13.15	dep. 3.35	dep. 4.50	dep. 7.45	dep. 8.15	dep. 9.45	dep. 10.15	dep. 11.45
Shum Chiu	dep. 8.45	dep. 9.55	dep. 12.55	dep. 13.25	dep. 3.45	dep. 5.00	dep. 7.55	dep. 8.25	dep. 9.55	dep. 10.25	dep. 11.55
Shum Chiu	dep. 8.55	dep. 10.05	dep. 13.05	dep. 13.35	dep. 3.55	dep. 5.10	dep. 8.05	dep. 8.35	dep. 10.05	dep. 10.35	dep. 12.05
Shum Chiu	dep. 9.05	dep. 10.15	dep. 13.15	dep. 13.45	dep. 4.05	dep. 5.20	dep. 8.15	dep. 8.45	dep. 10.15	dep. 10.45	dep. 12.15
Shum Chiu	dep. 9.15	dep. 10.25	dep. 13.25	dep. 13.55	dep. 4.15	dep. 5.30	dep. 8.25	dep. 8.55	dep. 10.25	dep. 10.55	dep. 12.25
Shum Chiu	dep. 9.25	dep. 10.35	dep. 13.35	dep. 14.05	dep. 4.25	dep. 5.40	dep. 8.35	dep. 9.05	dep. 10.35	dep. 11.05	dep. 12.35
Shum Chiu	dep. 9.35	dep. 10.45	dep. 13.45	dep. 14.15	dep. 4.35	dep. 5.50	dep. 8.45	dep. 9.15	dep. 10.45	dep. 11.15	dep. 12.45
Shum Chiu	dep. 9.45	dep. 10.55	dep. 13.55	dep. 14.25	dep. 4.45	dep. 6.00	dep. 8.55	dep. 9.25	dep. 10.55	dep. 11.25	dep. 12.55
Shum Chiu	dep. 9.55	dep. 11.05	dep. 14.05	dep. 14.35	dep. 4.55	dep. 6.10	dep. 9.05	dep. 9.35	dep. 11.05	dep. 11.35	dep. 13.05
Shum Chiu	dep. 10.05	dep. 11.15	dep. 14.15	dep. 14.45	dep. 5.05	dep. 6.20	dep. 9.15	dep. 9.45	dep. 11.15	dep. 11.45	dep. 13.15
Shum Chiu	dep. 10.15	dep. 11.25	dep. 14.25	dep. 14.55	dep. 5.15	dep. 6.30	dep. 9.25	dep. 9.55	dep. 11.25	dep. 11.55	dep. 13.25
Shum Chiu	dep. 10.25	dep. 11.35	dep. 14.35	dep. 15.05	dep. 5.25	dep. 6.40	dep. 9.35	dep. 10.05	dep. 11.35	dep. 12.05	dep. 13.35
Shum Chiu	dep. 10.35	dep. 11.45	dep. 14.45	dep. 15.15	dep. 5.35	dep. 6.50	dep. 9.45	dep. 10.15	dep. 11.45	dep. 12.15	dep. 13.45
Shum Chiu	dep. 10.45	dep. 11.55	dep. 14.55	dep. 15.25	dep. 5.45	dep. 7.00	dep. 9.55	dep. 10.25	dep. 11.55	dep. 12.25	dep. 13.55
Shum Chiu	dep. 10.55	dep. 12.05	dep. 15.05	dep. 15.35	dep. 5.55	dep. 7.10	dep. 10.05	dep. 10.35	dep. 12.05	dep. 12.35	dep. 14.05
Shum Chiu	dep. 11.05	dep. 12.15	dep. 15.15	dep. 15.45	dep. 6.05	dep. 7.20	dep. 10.15	dep. 10.45	dep. 12.15	dep. 12.45	dep. 14.15
Shum Chiu	dep. 11.15	dep. 12.25	dep. 15.25	dep. 15.55	dep. 6.15	dep. 7.30	dep. 10.25	dep. 10.55	dep. 12.25	dep. 12.55	dep. 14.25
Shum Chiu	dep. 11.25	dep. 12.35	dep. 15.35	dep. 16.05	dep. 6.25	dep. 7.40	dep. 10.35	dep. 11.05	dep. 12.35	dep. 13.05	dep. 14.35
Shum Chiu	dep. 11.35	dep. 12.45	dep. 15.45	dep. 16.15	dep. 6.35	dep. 7.50	dep. 10.45	dep. 11.15	dep. 12.45	dep. 13.15	dep. 14.45
Shum Chiu	dep. 11.45	dep. 12.55	dep. 15.55	dep. 16.25	dep. 6.45	dep. 8.00	dep. 10.55	dep. 11.25	dep. 12.55	dep. 13.25	dep. 14.55
Shum Chiu	dep. 11.55	dep. 13.05	dep. 16.05	dep. 16.35	dep. 6.55	dep. 8.10	dep. 11.05	dep. 11.35	dep. 13.05	dep. 13.35	dep. 15.05
Shum Chiu	dep. 12.05	dep. 13.15	dep. 16.15	dep. 16.45	dep. 7.05	dep. 8.20	dep. 11.15	dep. 11.45	dep. 13.15	dep. 13.45	dep. 15.15
Shum Chiu	dep. 12.15	dep. 13.25	dep. 16.25	dep. 16.55	dep. 7.15	dep. 8.30	dep. 11.25	dep. 11.55	dep. 13.25	dep. 13.55	dep. 15.25
Shum Chiu	dep. 12.25	dep. 13.35	dep. 16.35	dep. 17.05	dep. 7.25	dep. 8.40	dep. 11.35	dep. 12.05	dep. 13.35	dep. 14.05	dep. 15.35
Shum Chiu	dep. 12.35	dep. 13.45	dep. 16.45	dep. 17.15	dep. 7.35	dep. 8.50	dep. 11.45	dep. 12.15	dep. 13.45	dep. 14.15	dep. 15.45
Shum Chiu	dep. 12.45	dep. 13.55	dep. 16.55	dep. 17.25	dep. 7.45	dep. 9.00	dep. 11.55	dep. 12.25	dep. 13.55	dep. 14.25	dep. 15.55
Shum Chiu	dep. 12.55	dep. 14.05	dep. 17.05	dep. 17.35	dep. 7.55	dep. 9.10	dep. 12.05	dep. 12.35	dep. 14.05	dep. 14.35	dep. 16.05
Shum Chiu	dep. 13.05	dep. 14.15	dep. 17.15	dep. 17.45	dep. 8.05	dep. 9.20	dep. 12.15	dep. 12.45	dep. 14.15	dep. 14.45	dep. 16.15
Shum Chiu	dep. 13.15	dep. 14.25	dep. 17.25	dep. 17.55	dep. 8.15	dep. 9.30	dep. 12.25	dep. 12.55	dep. 14.25	dep. 14.55	dep. 16.25
Shum Chiu	dep. 13.25	dep. 14.35	dep. 17.35	dep. 18.05	dep. 8.25	dep. 9.40	dep. 12.35	dep. 13.05	dep. 14.35	dep. 15.05	dep. 16.35
Shum Chiu	dep. 13.35	dep. 14.45	dep. 17.45	dep. 18.15	dep. 8.35	dep. 9.50	dep. 12.45	dep. 13.15	dep. 14.45	dep. 15.15	dep. 16.45
Shum Chiu	dep. 13.45	dep. 14.55	dep. 17.55	dep. 18.25	dep. 8.45	dep. 10.00	dep. 12.55	dep. 13.25	dep. 14.55	dep. 15.25	dep. 16.55
Shum Chiu	dep. 13.55	dep. 15.05	dep. 18.05	dep. 18.35	dep. 8.55	dep. 10.10	dep. 13.05	dep. 13.35	dep. 15.05	dep. 15.35	dep. 17.05
Shum Chiu	dep. 14.05	dep. 15.15	dep. 18.15	dep. 18.45	dep. 9.05	dep. 10.20	dep. 13.15	dep. 13.45	dep. 15.15	dep. 15.45	dep. 17.15
Shum Chiu	dep. 14.15	dep. 15.25	dep. 18.25	dep. 18.55	dep. 9.15	dep. 10.30	dep. 13.25	dep. 13.55	dep. 15.25	dep. 15.55	dep. 17.25
Shum Chiu	dep. 14.25	dep. 15.35	dep. 18.35	dep. 19.05	dep. 9.25	dep. 10.40	dep. 13.35	dep. 14.05	dep. 15.35	dep. 16.05	dep. 17.35
Shum Chiu	dep. 14.35	dep. 15.45	dep. 18.45	dep. 19.15	dep. 9.35	dep. 10.50	dep. 13.45	dep. 14.15	dep. 15.45	dep. 16.15	dep. 17.45
Shum Chiu	dep. 14.45	dep. 15.55	dep. 18.55	dep. 19.25	dep. 9.45	dep. 11.00	dep. 13.55	dep. 14.25	dep. 15.55	dep. 16.25	dep. 17.55
Shum Chiu	dep. 14.55	dep. 16.05	dep. 19.05	dep. 19.35	dep. 9.55	dep. 11.10	dep. 14.05	dep. 14.35	dep. 16.05	dep. 16.35	dep. 18.05
Shum Chiu	dep. 15.05	dep. 16.15	dep. 19.15	dep. 19.45	dep. 10.05	dep. 11.20	dep. 14.15	dep. 14.45	dep. 16.15	dep. 16.45	dep. 18.15
Shum Chiu	dep. 15.15	dep. 16.25	dep. 19.25	dep. 19.55	dep. 10.15	dep. 11.30	dep. 14.25	dep. 14.55	dep. 16.25	dep. 16.55	dep. 18.25
Shum Chiu	dep. 15.25	dep. 16.35	dep. 19.35	dep. 20.05	dep. 10.25	dep. 11.40	dep. 14.35	dep. 15.05	dep. 16.35	dep. 17.05	dep. 18.35
Shum Chiu	dep. 15.35	dep. 16.45	dep. 19.45	dep. 20.15	dep. 10.35	dep. 11.50	dep. 14.45	dep. 15.15	dep. 16.45	dep. 17.15	dep. 18.45
Shum Chiu	dep. 15.45	dep. 16.55	dep. 19.55	dep. 20.25	dep. 10.45	dep. 12.00	dep. 14.55	dep. 15.25	dep. 16.55	dep. 17.25	dep. 18.55
Shum Chiu	dep. 15.55	dep. 17.05	dep. 20.05	dep. 20.35	dep. 10.55	dep. 12.10	dep. 15.05	dep. 15.35	dep. 17.05	dep. 17.35	dep. 19.05
Shum Chiu	dep. 16.05	dep. 17.15	dep. 20.15	dep. 20.45	dep. 11.05	dep. 12.20	dep. 15.15	dep. 15.45	dep. 17.15	dep. 17.45	dep. 19.15
Shum Chiu	dep. 16.15	dep. 17.25	dep. 20.25	dep. 20.55	dep. 11.15	dep. 12.30	dep. 15.25	dep. 15.55	dep. 17.25	dep. 17.55	dep. 19.25
Shum Chiu	dep. 16.25	dep. 17.35	dep. 20.35	dep. 21.05	dep. 11.25	dep. 12.40	dep. 15.35	dep. 16.05	dep. 17.35	dep. 18.05	dep. 19.35
Shum Chiu	dep. 16.35	dep. 17.45	dep. 20.45	dep. 21.15	dep. 11.35	dep. 12.50	dep. 15.45	dep. 16.15	dep. 17.45	dep. 18.15	dep. 19.45
Shum Chiu	dep. 16.45	dep. 17.55	dep. 20.55	dep. 21.25	dep. 11.45	dep. 13.00	dep. 15.55	dep. 16.25	dep. 17.55	dep. 18.25	dep. 19.55
Shum Chiu	dep. 16.55	dep. 18.05	dep. 21.05	dep. 21.35	dep. 11.55	dep. 13.10	dep. 16.05	dep. 16.35	dep. 18.05	dep. 18.35	dep. 20.05
Shum Chiu	dep. 17.05	dep. 18.15	dep. 21.15	dep. 21.45	dep. 12.05	dep. 13.20	dep. 16.15	dep.			

# UP TRAINS.

Stations	No. 4 Local a.m.	No. 6 Through Express a.m.	No. 9 Through Express a.m.	No. 10 Local a.m.	No. 14 Local p.m.	No. 16 Local p.m.	No. 18 Through Express p.m.	No. 20 Through Express p.m.	No. 22 Local p.m.	No. 23 Local p.m.	No. 24 Through Express p.m.
Shum Chiu	dep. 6.30	dep. 7.05	dep. 8.05	dep. 10.15	dep. 1.05	dep. 1.55	dep. 4.05	dep. 4.35	dep. 6.05	dep. 6.35	dep. 8.05
Shum Chiu	dep. 6.45	dep. 7.20	dep. 8.20	dep. 10.30	dep. 1.20	dep. 1.70	dep. 4.20	dep. 4.50	dep. 6.20	dep. 6.50	dep. 8.20
Shum Chiu	dep. 6.55	dep. 7.30	dep. 8.30	dep. 10.40	dep. 1.30	dep. 1.80	dep. 4.30	dep. 5.00	dep. 6.30	dep. 7.00	dep. 8.30
Shum Chiu	dep. 7.10	dep. 7.45	dep. 8.45	dep. 10.55	dep. 1.45	dep. 1.95	dep. 4.45	dep. 5.15	dep. 6.45	dep. 7.15	dep. 8.45
Shum Chiu	dep. 7.25	dep. 7.60	dep. 8.60	dep. 11.10	dep. 1.60	dep. 2.10	dep. 4.60	dep. 5.30	dep. 6.60	dep. 7.30	dep. 8.60
Shum Chiu	dep. 7.40	dep. 7.75	dep. 8.75	dep. 11.25	dep. 1.75	dep. 2.25	dep. 4.75	dep. 5.45	dep. 6.75	dep. 7.45	dep. 8.75
Shum Chiu	dep. 7.55	dep. 7.90	dep. 8.90	dep. 11.40	dep. 1.90	dep. 2.40	dep. 4.90	dep. 5.60	dep. 6.90	dep. 7.60	dep. 8.90
Shum Chiu	dep. 8.10	dep. 8.05	dep. 9.05	dep. 11.55	dep. 2.05	dep. 2.55	dep. 5.05	dep. 5.75	dep. 7.05	dep. 7.75	dep. 9.05
Shum Chiu	dep. 8.25	dep. 8.20	dep. 9.20	dep. 12.10	dep. 2.20	dep. 2.70	dep. 5.20	dep. 5.90	dep. 7.20	dep. 7.90	dep. 9.20
Shum Chiu	dep. 8.40	dep. 8.35	dep. 9.35	dep. 12.25	dep. 2.35	dep. 2.85	dep. 5.35	dep. 6.05	dep. 7.35	dep. 8.05	dep. 9.35
Shum Chiu	dep. 8.55	dep. 8.50	dep. 9.50	dep. 12.40	dep. 2.50	dep. 3.00	dep. 5.50	dep. 6.20	dep. 7.50	dep. 8.20	dep. 9.50
Shum Chiu	dep. 9.10	dep. 9.05	dep. 10.05	dep. 12.55	dep. 2.65	dep. 3.15	dep. 5.65	dep. 6.35	dep. 7.65	dep. 8.35	dep. 10.05
Shum Chiu	dep. 9.25	dep. 9.20	dep. 10.20	dep. 13.10	dep. 2.80	dep. 3.30	dep. 5.80	dep. 6.50	dep. 7.80	dep. 8.50	dep. 10.20
Shum Chiu	dep. 9.40	dep. 9.35	dep. 10.35	dep. 13.25	dep. 2.95	dep. 3.45	dep. 5.95	dep. 6.65	dep. 7.95	dep. 8.65	dep. 10.35
Shum Chiu	dep. 9.55	dep. 9.50	dep. 10.50	dep. 13.40	dep. 3.10	dep. 3.60	dep. 6.10	dep. 6.80	dep. 8.10	dep. 8.80	dep. 10.50
Shum Chiu	dep. 10.10	dep. 10.05	dep. 11.05	dep. 13.55	dep. 3.25	dep. 3.75	dep. 6.25	dep. 6.95	dep. 8.25	dep. 8.95	dep. 11.05
Shum Chiu	dep. 10.25	dep. 10.20	dep. 11.20	dep. 14.10	dep. 3.40	dep. 3.90	dep. 6.40	dep. 7.10	dep. 8.40	dep. 9.10	dep. 11.20
Shum Chiu	dep. 10.40	dep. 10.35	dep. 11.35	dep. 14.25	dep. 3.55	dep. 4.05	dep. 6.55	dep. 7.25	dep. 8.55	dep. 9.25	dep. 11.35
Shum Chiu	dep. 10.55	dep. 10.50	dep. 11.50	dep. 14.40	dep. 4.10	dep. 4.20	dep. 6.70	dep.			



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& CO., LTD.

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ALL our Pastes bear the "Booster" label and are made from Flour of the Best Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the principal components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more nutriment than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions. Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World. Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.

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Principal Factory: No. 71, North Soochow Road, Shanghai, China; Telephone No. 2335.  
Branch Factory: Wing Hing Street, Causeway Bay, Hongkong.  
Cable Address: "HINGWAH"

### HOUSE OF LORDS. RECONSTITUTION SCHEME

In the House of Lords, recently, the Marquis of Crewe asked the Government when it was proposed to take action upon the subject of the reconstitution of the House, regarding which the Conference of Members of both Houses, appointed by the Government, had recently reported. He desired to impress on the Government, and the House as a whole, that if when the next General Election took place nothing whatever had been done towards the reconstitution of their lordships' House, there was the possibility of a serious constitutional danger. They knew what the present position was. Their lordships were subject to the restrictions of the Parliament Act which were complained of as practically sterilising the energies of the House. By the terms of its orders the Parliament Act was never intended to be a permanent measure, and therefore it was reasonable to say that men of all parties and views agreed that that Act, if not repealed, ought to be seriously qualified by further legislation. (Hear, hear.) Although it was true that the Parliament Act restricted the possible action of that House, yet it left extensive powers to their lordships. His own view was that, if an election were to take place in the full course of the war, the present state of affairs as between parties ought to be maintained. He did not think it possible during the actual course of the war to resume a clear-cut party conflict even though the two or three parties were to be constituted on different lines from those which existed before the war. On the other hand, it was possible that the end of the war might be in immediate sight when the General Election took place.

If that were so, was it difficult to believe that some return to controversies between parties would not be actively set on foot? What would be the position of that House in a revival of party controversy? He confessed he looked forward with some dismay to such a prospect. He had no fear of the actions of any Government chosen by a majority of the British people. But he did fear the possibilities of a conflict between the Government of the day and that House compared with which the conflict which took place a few years ago between that House and the Liberal majority in that House would be merely a pale shadow. It was impossible to say what would be the effect on the future Constitution, possibly the existence of any Second Chamber at all, if such a conflict were to arise. It was for that reason he implored the Government to take into consideration the possibility of dealing with this matter before the life of the present Parliament was closed.

EARL CURZON'S STATEMENT.  
Earl Curzon said he agreed with the Marquis of Crewe that the present moment would be singularly inopportune for a discussion of the whole subject or of the proposals of Viscount Bryce's Committee. Whenever this Government or any Government proceeded to legislate that report would be of invaluable assistance. Since its presentation it had been simply impossible for the Government to address themselves to it with the time and seriousness it demanded. With what Lord Curzon had said about the attitude of parties at a General Election, and the possible evolution of the party system, he did not propose to dwell. He did, however, note in passing, with much interest, that Lord Curzon stated most emphatically, and with all the authority attaching to his position, that he, and presumably his friends, regarded the Parliament Act as of essentially a temporary nature, which must in time—let them hope in no long time—be replaced by some better instrument. (Cheers.) The reference of this matter to Lord Bryce's Committee was on the lines of a similar attempt elsewhere to deal with an intensely controversial matter by agreement. Whether the agreement of the Committee would be maintained in debate was not for him to conjecture. He would point out that there were two other forms of agreement required before the Government could devote itself to such legislation as was proposed. They were: Some assurance of Parliamentary agreement, and some assurance of agreement in public opinion. In the case of the Speaker's Conference on Franchise Reform there was an overwhelming majority in the House of Commons in favour of proceeding with legislation without delay. There was a similar manifestation of public opinion in the country at large. He did not know whether it was that the people were so absorbed in the war, but he had not so far observed any very general sense of public enthusiasm in favour of the reforms of the House of Lords, or of a desire that it should be reconstituted without delay. He did not want to exaggerate this point, but he wanted to suggest that if noble lords were anxious that the Government should devote itself to this matter in the way of bringing in a bill, they should take such steps as might be open to them to marshal and organise public opinion in order that the Government might be assured before taking action that they had public opinion behind them. (Cheers.)

Viscount Haldane said he did not find himself wholly in agreement with Lord Curzon as to the expediency of the Government trying to take some steps between now and the next General Election in regard to this matter. He considered that it would be most inexpedient to bring in a bill unless there was general agreement—and he did not see any evidence of that—as to the form that the bill should assume. Viscount Bryce had presented them with one of the most illuminating and delightful State papers in their records. (Hear, hear.)

GRAVITY OF THE QUESTION.  
Viscount Bryce thought it was extremely undesirable that there should be any discussion at this stage of the various schemes which had been suggested. The (Continued at foot of next column.)

### PATRIOTISM AND PACIFISM. THE KING'S EXAMPLE.

A lecture, entitled "The True Idea of Patriotism," by Father Bernard Vaughan, combined with a concert, attracted a very large audience to the People's Palace, Mile-end-road, London, recently, the object of the entertainment being to assist the London Hospital. Princess Beatrice, with whom were Miss Minnie Cochrane and Mr. Victor Corkran, in attendance, honoured the audience with her presence.

Father Vaughan said patriotism was the instinct which moved us to identify with our own the interests of the group to which we belonged. In its most extended form it was the feeling which inspired a man to identify himself with all that was highest and noblest in his country or Empire. An instinct was automatic, and in self-preservation we acted instinctively to defend ourselves. When an empire was threatened by a triple alliance of might, kultur, and frightfulness—the most diabolical blend that ever came to this earth—we had to fight till we had broken it up and tossed it to pieces. The natural instinct in the natural man must be regulated by reason, otherwise, instead of a cosmos, we should have chaos. Patriotism must be regulated according to the laws of right and reason. There was a false as well as a true patriotism. Militarism and pacifism were false extractions, patriotism gone to riot in one case and gone to nothing in the other. The idea of Prussia was domination of the whole world by the super-State. Germany must be Germanised, and we must be faithful followers of the Kaiser. Man was not upon this planet to be a superman and to form a super-State over all other States. All States had a right to develop their resources. We had nothing to do with militarism as it was taught in Germany except to break it up as soon as possible. On the other hand, the pacifist thought, not that there was nothing finer than war, but that nothing could ever justify us in going to war, or to meet force by force. These people went really to be in the Zoological Gardens, and behind cages. (Laughter.) They were more dangerous than militarists. (Hear, hear.) They were not men at all; for a man had a right to defend himself and his home. (Hear, hear.) We had been slow to draw the sword in this war, but we should never sheathe it till we had won a lasting and a righteous peace. (Cheers.) We must endeavour to build up a character which would inspire our people always to act from the highest motives and with the highest ideals. Nothing mattered but building up character. We had in our King and Queen the true type. (Cheers.) For lessons in domestic virtues, in self-sacrifice, the exemplification of duty, let us look to Buckingham Palace. (Cheers.) There was nothing the King, a typical Englishman, would like better than to be on the moors with a gun or on the river with a rod, but he appeared now to have no recreations. From morning till night he was unweariedly at work, always thinking of his people, sympathising with them, and going about amongst them. (Cheers.) Might he be spared long to reign over this Empire? (Cheers.)

A scheme appeared at the moment when the mind of the country was entirely occupied by two questions of the gravest import. One was the position of our front in France, and the other was the situation in Ireland. It was perfectly impossible for the newspapers or for the public opinion in the country to devote themselves with due deliberation to a question of so very difficult a nature, and he thought that to speak of a storm of disapproval was a complete, though unconscious, unintentional misrepresentation of the facts. His noble friend also very much exaggerated the difference of opinion which arose in the Conference. They could not possibly have any body of men treating a question which bristled with so many difficulties without having some difference of opinion. Upon one thing, at any rate, the Conference was, with hardly an exception, agreed, and that was the extreme importance and gravity of this question.

Lord Burnham said Lord Haldane's speech was a gross caricature of the Second Chamber Conference, and it did not bear any sign of his being informed of the Speaker's Conference. He could assure him that there was no more guidance given from above or from the Government in the one case than in the other. There was more agreement at the Second Chamber Conference than there was in the Speaker's Conference. In the Speaker's Conference there were two great divisions on the main questions—woman's suffrage and proportional representation. There was a large measure of agreement on the real principle at issue, because there was not a single member of either House who took part in the Second Chamber Conference who did not assume from the first that the existing constitutional arrangements under the Parliament Act were unsatisfactory, and ought to be amended. What seemed to him the best reason for reconstituting this Chamber was that unless their lordships regained confidence in themselves they were unlikely to exercise that amount of public authority in the future which would be vitally requisite. He was told that the increase in the electoral power of the democracy was far greater than had been anticipated. It was said when the Representation of the People Bill was under discussion in another place, that under its provisions double the number of men and women were being enfranchised that there had been under the whole Reform Acts of the last century put together. It would be difficult to imagine who would not exercise the franchise when the new register was made up. Under the circumstances he thought it all felt the necessity for more sense of public responsibility before they would be able to enjoy that public confidence which he was afraid could not be extended to the House as at present constituted.

### ENTENTE OF COMMERCE. KING AND CONFERENCE.

#### LIFE-BLOOD OF CIVILISATION.

His Majesty the King, who was accompanied by the Queen, received at Buckingham Palace, on July 5th, the delegates to the International Parliamentary Commercial Conference, and addressed to them the following speech:—

"It is with great pleasure that the Queen and I welcome you here to-day. I trust that the result of your deliberations in conference may be to promote that mutual confidence and esteem between the Parliaments and commercial communities of all our Allied nations, which is the only true basis for agreements and alliances. The unity of action which has been established among the Allies, in commercial as well as in naval and military matters, is proving one of the main features of our strength. The experience we have gained of its benefits in matters of commerce will result, I hope, after this war has been brought to a successful conclusion, in bringing home to us all the value of co-ordinating mutual interests. May we in the future work together in the arts of peace as cordially as we have done under the stress and strain of war, and may our joint action be as powerful an instrument for promoting the happiness and prosperity of all the Allied peoples as it has proved to be in defeating the schemes of their enemies. Commerce is truly the life-blood of civilisation, and on the constant and unhampered interchange of commodities depends the continued improvement in the welfare of our peoples, which is the right aim of all wise government. May the entente of commerce, which is your object to further, be the guide and forerunner of that universal peace to which we look forward in patient confidence as the triumph of our arms."

Sir John Randles made the following reply to the King's speech:—

The delegates here represented desire me to express their thanks and appreciation of your Majesty's gracious reception of us this morning. We remember that your Majesty, before your accession to the throne, manifested great interest in questions of commerce. Your study of commercial questions in connection with an important committee, and your Majesty's observation of the commercial situation throughout the world, which led you on a memorable occasion to advise England to "wake up," assure us that your interest is long continued. We know that recently you have visited, together with her Majesty the Queen, a large number of our most important industrial and manufacturing centres. Your Majesty's gracious reception of the Parliamentary representatives of the Allied countries will afford not only to them a precious memory, but a real incentive and stimulus for the carrying out of our common aims and objects which will be fruitful and advantageous to all the Allied nations. The crowning event of our conference is, indeed, the reception of the delegates today by your Majesty, and, in their name, I again thank your Majesties.

On leaving Buckingham Palace the delegates proceeded by motor-car to Windsor, where, by invitation of the King and Queen, they were privileged to inspect Windsor Castle.

The members of the Conference were the guests of the Government at a dinner in the Royal Gallery of the House of Lords last night. The gathering was a large one, and included representatives from all the Allied countries. The guests were received by Sir John Randles. Mr. Bonar Law proposed the toast of "The Delegates to the Inter-Allied Parliamentary Commercial." A report of the proceedings appears on page 8.

### NAVY'S SECRET BOOKS. KEYS THAT ARE WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD.

[BY TARPULIN.]

Signal books are not the only confidential volumes issued to the Navy, though they are the ones most often mentioned. There are confidential books about wireless, gunnery, and torpedo matters, and volumes that are only issued to commanding officers, and are "not to be communicated to persons below that position."

The safe keeping of confidential books is impressed on every one responsible. Signal books are in constant use, of course, but they are kept in a special box, and the officer of the watch has to satisfy himself both when he goes on duty and when he goes off that the books are in the box.

Special chests are provided for other confidential volumes, and the keys of these are issued only to the commanding officer. He gives a receipt for them when the ship is put into commission. Two keys are supplied for big ships, one for the commanding officer and one for the second in command. When the commission ends the keys are tested by the naval store officer at the dockyard to see that they are correct, and they are then placed in sealed covers until the chests are returned for another commission.

The loss of a key must be reported to the Admiralty at once, and an incident of that sort—rare enough, fortunately—causes great commotion that would ten Zepplin bombs in Whitehall.

Confidential books sometimes have to be destroyed, either because they are obsolete or worn out. A special ceremony is provided for such an event. Two officers act as sacrificial priests and the books are burned to ashes. Before they are put in the furnace the titles and numbers have to be checked, registered, and certified, the names removed from the register kept in the ship, and the fact of the destruction entered on another page of the register. The certain himself must be one of the certifying officers in the case of books issued only to commanding officers.

### GERMAN PROPERTY IN SHANGHAI.

#### DECISION OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

In the House of Commons on July 15th, Colonel Yate asked the Foreign Secretary what decision had been come to in regard to the legal questions involved in the taking over of the buildings belonging to the German Consulate, bank, post-office, and trading firms in the British concession of Shanghai, in China; and whether the leases had now been terminated.

Mr. Balfour: It has been decided for the present to apply the same treatment to German property within the concessions as is being applied by the Chinese Government to German property outside the concessions, and the necessary instructions have been given. This will involve the termination of the leases.

### THE PRISONERS AGREEMENT GERMANS IN CHINA.

According to an agency report at The Hague the German reservation in the prisoners of war agreement relates to the Germans in China. The British delegates declined to give up all the German civilians in exchange for our Rubleben men. Nevertheless, the Germans will gain numerically on balance in the exchange. We shall, however, have succeeded in securing the release of the whole of our unfortunate fellow-countrymen at Rubleben.

The German delegates complicated this question by demanding concessions relating to their compatriots in the British Dominions and in China. So eager were they to obtain news of the Germans interned in the Dominions that it is said they actually suggested that they might be allowed to provide their own transport to bring them home. This request, of course, could not for a moment be entertained, but the British delegates showed every disposition to face any practicable solution of this admittedly difficult problem. In the case of the Germans in China, the demand was that they should either be repatriated or allowed to remain in China. Again, it is understood that the British delegates were unable to concede anything like the full demand.

A Berlin official message says that, in accordance with the reservation expressly made by the German delegates when the Hague agreement with regard to prisoners of war was signed, its ratification by Germany depends on a satisfactory settlement being come to, with the co-operation of Great Britain, as to the situation of Germans in China.

### CHINA AND THE OPIUM TRADE.

#### QUESTIONS IN THE COMMONS.

In the House of Commons, on July 11th, Mr. Balfour, replying to Sir J. D. Rees, said:—The trade in Indian opium with China ceased with the expiration on December 31st last of the agreement relating to opium concluded between the United Kingdom and China on May 6th, 1911. His Majesty's Government would, of course, take all possible means to prevent the resumption of the opium trade between British India and China should any attempt be made to revive it. I have no precise information as to the firms and individuals constituting the opium combine, but I understand that it is a private and unofficial syndicate or association of merchant importers of opium at Shanghai. So far as I am aware, the functions of the combine are to regulate the price of the stocks of Indian opium in bond and generally to protect the interests of the members of the association.

Sir J. D. Rees: Is it not the case that what has happened points to the general weakness of the policy pursued? Is it likely it can be carried out?

Mr. Balfour: I understand, although it is a subject with which I have not very great intimacy, that there is every hope that the trade between India and China is finally severed.

### HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

#### ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, C.M.E.

POLICE SCHOOL, 1918.

Mr. T. H. King reports the following as having "Passed with Credit":—  
Cr.-Sergeant Chow U. Ting, Cr.-Sergeant Khan Sahib Hasham Khan, P.-C. 808 R. M. Omar. The "Passed" list is posted at Headquarters Office.

#### PARADES.

All ranks, except those on duty, will parade on Friday, September 13th, at 4.25 p.m. on the road outside the front entrance to the Kowloon Railway Station.

A Special Ferry will leave the Star Ferry Wharf, Hongkong, at 8.10 p.m., for the use of the Hongkong resident members.

Uniform, belts, caps and covers, truncheons, and capes folded on left arm. No rifles or sticks to be carried.

#### DEPARTMENTAL ORDERS.

The following is to be inserted on page 37 of the D.O. Book.  
464. If a Reserve Inspector or Sergeant has occasion to send a prisoner to the Station, and is unable to accompany him, a written message is to be given to the officer in charge of the prisoner stating what charge is to be preferred.

#### STRENGTH.

P.-C. 908 Souza is invalided out.

P.-C. 112 Ng Chup Ng is invalided out.

#### HEADQUARTERS CLUB.

The Band will play at Headquarters Club at 6 p.m. on Friday next, September 6th. Uniform, caps and covers.

September 6th, 1918.



## PRIME MINISTER AND DEVOLUTION POLICY.

## A STRONG FEDERALIST.

## THE IRISH PROBLEM.

Replying to a large and representative deputation of members of both Houses of Parliament which waited upon him recently in favour of federalism for the United Kingdom, Mr. Lloyd George said:—I feel rather a difficulty in answering the case put forward by the deputation, for the simple reason that I cannot claim to be impartial. I have always been a strong federalist, and I recollect very distinctly the speech delivered by Mr. Chamberlain in 1886, which was the first speech he delivered after the introduction of the Home Rule Bill. In that speech he said that in his judgment the only rational solution, if I recollect his phrase, was on federal lines. I do not pretend that I knew as much about politics then as I do now; but at any rate I felt that there was a good deal of hope in that phrase, and I wish it had been possible then or during the intervening period which now covers a generation to have arrived at a solution of the problem on a basis which I think would have been satisfactory to Ireland, which would have relieved the congestion of the Imperial Parliament, and which would have enabled the Imperial Parliament to attend to duties which have been demonstrated by this war to have been of overwhelming importance.

I took the trouble some time ago to examine the character of the work done by the Imperial Parliament during the last thirty years. I cannot say that I have done that since the war, it was some time before the war, but I was very much struck with the fact that looking at the index to Hansard one found that about three-quarters of the attention of Parliament was occupied with matters that affected only one part of the United Kingdom. So during that period the members of the other parts of the United Kingdom had only an indirect interest in the problems that were under discussion. On the other hand, Lord Selborne has pointed out how casually very often the Imperial Parliament took its decisions on foreign affairs. Now we realise how important those discussions were but we know perfectly well that a discussion on foreign affairs was very often regarded as a kind of off-day in the life of Parliament. People said, "What is coming on Thursday? Ah, well, foreign affairs. Then you make arrangements as a rule. That is really the fact, and here we know that the very life of this country, the very life of civilisation was dependent upon topics which were being discussed in that casual, off-hand, indifferent, apathetic manner. That is what will happen so long as you have a Parliament where you have all kinds of things crowded upon it, great and small, important and trivial, Imperial and local.

## OLD ORDER PASSING AWAY.

Take what is happening to-day. I am told in the House of Commons you have got a Scottish debate. Almost by a sort of common consent it is left to the Scottish members, and rightly so, and anybody who is daring enough to intrude, well, he is soon put in his proper place by Scottish members of both parties. I recollect in the old days, when some of us were rather interested that Parliamentary business should not progress too rapidly, when there was a Scottish bill before the House, some of us were daring enough to express our views, not because we had any particular interest in Scottish business, but because we did not want the business of Parliament to get on too rapidly. Men of all parties from Scotland turned round and said: "Who are those intruders, to interfere with Scottish business?" And yet, when the division was on, we were all expected to take part in it without the slightest knowledge of the topic, without the slightest knowledge of even the elements of the fundamentals of the topic, and it was not regarded as even intrusion. That is really a most unintelligent way of doing business.

I sympathise thoroughly with what has been said by all the speakers here about what will happen if this is the kind of machine which has to deal with the problems of reconstruction. Lord Selborne said the old order had passed away, or at least was passing away. It is passing away in the terrors and horrors of the war, and there is no doubt it will be. I will not say a new set of problems will confront us, but it will be a new attitude of mind with which we shall deal with those problems. And the urgency of those problems has been written in letters of flame upon the walls. You will be called upon to deal in the course of a session or two with scores of questions which are of the most overwhelming urgency, and which will require very careful examination in detail, because they affect the life, industry, commerce, and the trade of the people at every turn. Parliament, the present machine, has got to deal with that, and at the same time deal with local affairs in Scotland, Wales, and in Ireland; as well as in England, with its gigantic problems. I do not think there could be any doubt at all in the mind of any man who has given thought to the problem that this ought to be dealt with, and dealt with as soon as possible.

Now let us get on to the difficulties. You cannot carry anything through during the war without something like general assent. I do not mean to say you have to convert everybody in Parliament. That is impossible. I do not mean to say that even if there is a fairly substantial body of opinion which is opposed, that you ought to regard that as final; but I think there ought to be not merely the ordinary kind of majority of 70 or 120 for a great change of this kind. You ought to feel, at any rate, it is a sort of two or three to one in the House of Commons in favour of effecting a change of this kind. I have no doubt about the state of opinion in Scotland; I have known that for some

time. I think in Wales there is a fairly unanimous opinion, and Unionists are just as favourably disposed to the proposal, I think, as Liberals, and Liberals are as strongly in favour of it as Unionists.

## OPINION IN ENGLAND.

I am not so clear about the state of opinion in England: that is really what matters. After all, here is a population of 34,000,000 out of 45,000,000, and unless you have got a substantial majority of the English representatives in favour of it, it is idle to attempt it. You cannot attempt a big measure, which is highly controverted, in the middle of a great war, because national unity is one of the weapons of victory. So you must therefore have unity upon that subject. I have not altogether been quite satisfied, and, if I may suggest to those who are in favour of this solution, that is what they have got to address themselves to. It is really a question for the English constituency, and that they have got to make up their minds about. If you will allow me to say a word about it, I am very struck with the representative and influential character of the deputation. It is representative not merely in the fact that it represents the various parts of the United Kingdom—all except Ireland—but also that it represents the various phases of opinion. You have got to carry the great majority of your associates with you. My colleagues and I will consider very carefully what you have said, but we want to be assured, before anything is attempted of this kind, that it will not create Parliamentary difficulties which no Government could possibly face in the middle of a war, because, naturally, our time, our thoughts, and our energies must be absorbed by the overwhelming task of conducting the war. And here you can undoubtedly assist.

There are other special difficulties, referred to. There is the question of Ulster. It is not clear to my mind what the view of the deputation is as to what part Ulster would play in a federal solution. I agree with what has fallen from Lord Selborne, that the Irish question is a difficulty for this Government. Whether this will help to solve it I would not like to predict. "Prophecy is never very safe in the realm of politics; and it is certainly never very safe to indulge in prophecy when you come to talk about Ireland, because there have been so many prophecies, and they have always ended in disputes. You have to ease the national conscience on the subject. At the present moment Unionists and Home Rulers have an uneasy feeling that the best is not being done for the country, and the moment you propose a sensible, fair, and just solution of this kind—if it is a basic one, and one which gives equal treatment to Ireland, England, Scotland, and Wales—you can say on the federal basis, "Well, we are giving you exactly what we are taking ourselves, and what is good enough for us ought to be good enough for you." You would then satisfy the Dominions, who for the moment are not convinced that the old country has treated Ireland quite fairly. They are not convinced of it. Whether they are right in coming to that conclusion or not, this is not time to argue. They are convinced we have been treating it uncavalierly and clumsily, and on the whole they are convinced that we have not extended to Ireland the measure of freedom which is her due. When you come to America, there is no doubt at all that that is the feeling in America. I have received letters within even the last few days from very prominent Americans who have a great admiration for this country, a great affection for this country. They are very unhappy in their hearts about the fact that the Irish question is not solved. What you want is to be able to propose a solution which will enable you to say:—"We have dealt justly with that country." Therefore, I am glad that without distinction of party you are taking this matter in hand, and are promoting a solution of this problem which will ultimately give some satisfaction, without prejudice to the claims of Ireland—and which is in itself a fair, a just, and a business one.

## THE CASE FOR DEVOLUTION.

The Prime Minister was accompanied by Mr. G. N. Barnes, General Smuts, Mr. Austin Chamberlain, Mr. Walter Long, Dr. Addison, Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, and Mr. Shortt. The deputation was introduced by Earl Brassey, and the following are the principal points of the speeches delivered.

Lord Brassey (Radical): We are all agreed that without prejudice to any proposals which the Government may have to make with regard to Ireland, the time has come for creating subordinate Legislatures in England, Scotland, and Wales, as well as in Ireland. We believe that the machinery of government strain caused by the attempt to deal in one Parliament and in one Cabinet with matters of general Imperial concern, with matters of common interest to the whole of the United Kingdom, and with separate interests of each part of the United Kingdom, which is great now, will be far greater at the conclusion of the war, when large problems of reconstruction will be pressing for attention. The Home Rule question cannot stand where it is. We must set ourselves right with the public opinion in the Dominions and the United States on this matter. It may be impossible to set up an Irish Parliament under present conditions. It is clearly impossible to concede the demand for Dominion Home Rule without impairing the security and integrity of the United Kingdom. This makes it all the more necessary to show that the British attitude towards Home Rule is not a *non-pannus* one, but that we are prepared to deal with the question on lines which are understood as right and just in the Dominions and the United States, and which I venture to believe will in due time be accepted by Irishmen as a reasonable satisfaction of their demand.

The Earl of Selborne (Unionist): Unionists have never believed in that what is called the Irish question, and I am capable of solution in isolation, and I would remind you that you heard the late Mr. Chamberlain in the House of

Commons in the year 1886 point out that if Mr. Gladstone's Government had proposed a scheme of general devolution his attitude would have been very different from the one he took up. It was a matter of Parliamentary platitude before the war to speak of the congestion of Parliament. I have heard the observation that if the House of Commons had had time to give any real attention to the foreign policy of the Empire and to what was going on in the world outside these islands the history of the last four years might have been different. But looking to the future, to the state of things after the war, what do we see? Let us take first of all only those questions which affect the whole of the Empire, or which under any system of government must be the affairs of the whole of the United Kingdom.

There is the whole of our national finance, there is our commercial and economic system, there is our foreign policy, there is the government of India, there are our relations with the self-governing Dominions of the Empire, there is the reconstruction of the Navy, and all those questions of internal reconstruction which I have said, cannot be considered a separate national business of Scotland or England or Wales or Ireland. If Parliament as now constituted was to try and grapple with this stupendous task, we think it could only end in national disaster. We suggest that the Government, acting on its own responsibility, and with the experience of the last four years, and as a result of the inquiries it has made, should propose to Parliament the separation of powers between the subordinate Legislatures and the Imperial Parliament, and also the basis of finance as between the two bodies; that when those proposals have been accepted by Parliament, then the Government should set up commissions to work out the details of the application of these principles to the other parts of the United Kingdom, as has already been done in the case of Ireland.

Mr. J. M. Robertson (Radical): With regard to the Irish question, it will be in your recollection that when long ago many of us urged upon our leaders and our Irish friends the need for a federal solution of a problem not otherwise rationally soluble at all, we were always met with a protest that this would be a measure of *Home Rule to Ireland*. Well, if those who used that argument to us could possibly have foreseen the delay was to last thirty years without any attempt at the federal solution, I do not think that objection would have been made. I think with confidence we could say that you could count on 95 per cent. of support in the Liberal party. The work of the House of Commons has become far too great for proper treatment, and I was in absolute conviction, after only twelve years in the House of Commons, that it is utterly impossible for any member to give proper attention to one-half of the business that comes there, and that no member does, because no member can.

Mr. Adamson (chairman, Parliamentary Labour party): The period of reconstruction will give us some great problems to which we must turn our attention, probably within a year it is impossible to mix up with purely local affairs belonging to the various countries that make up this United Kingdom. The only observation which we make as a Labour party, is that in attempting to set up this federal form of government we are not to make that the excuse for hanging up the settlement of Home Rule for Ireland. I think it is possible for the two sections of the British people to settle this long-delayed question, and we do not think that in attempting to set up a federal form of government we should make that the excuse for delaying making a serious attempt to settle the Irish question. The system of devolution is one that appeals to Labour as well as to Liberals and Unionists. I think it is a solution of our national difficulties which all sections of our people are beginning to recognise to be absolutely necessary, and I believe that if you, sir, and your Government could see your way to deal with this matter at a very early date, you would have a large measure of support.

Mr. Laurence Hardy (Unionist), as a private member; Mr. Murray MacDonald (Radical), on behalf of the Scottish members; and Sir Herbert Roberts (Radical), for the Welsh Parliamentary party, also spoke in support of the principle.

## AMERICA AND IRELAND.

The Archbishop of York expressed to the Prime Minister the thanks of the deputation. "I have just spent, as is perhaps known," he said, "some time in the United States, and I have conversed with the leaders of both political parties in the United States, and it is impossible to exaggerate the concern which they feel in this matter. I think there is a new understanding of the Irish problem coming to the best minds of America through the closer, intercourse who, happily, this war has brought to us; but I have had it repeatedly said to me by men whose words ought to count in the education of public opinion in America. It would make a great difference to us if we were offered at least what Ireland has not been offered at least what we would regard as State rights, because we entirely understand that anything in the nature of Dominion rights would be inconsistent with the problems which the United Kingdom has to face. Therefore it would be a very grave matter if a solution could be found which not only satisfied so large a measure of public opinion at home, but also vindicated the position of this country in the eyes of those who are increasingly our friends and partners. I am sure we all feel this Federal plan ought not to be regarded as a device by itself, either for solving or for postponing the Irish problem. But if along these lines we can give to Ireland an offer which will justify this country in the eyes of the whole world, and might ultimately even reconcile some of the warring elements, and at the same time confer a permanent boon upon the whole Empire by freeing Parliament from much that stands in the way of the impartial consideration of great problems, we shall have made a great advance."

## BRITISH WORK IN PALESTINE RESTORING ORDER.

The Cairo correspondent of the Times writes:—

It is not long since the Egyptian Expeditionary Force crossed from Sinai into Palestine, and already a marked improvement is visible, not only in the general economic situation, but also in the demeanour of the people. When we entered Palestine the country was in a terrible plight, economically and morally. The Turks had systematically laid hands on all stocks and had literally stripped the people of all they possessed. In the towns they had pillaged all the closed houses and had opened up the Government buildings which the mob dismantled of everything of any value. The crops had been seized or commandeered and next to no seed had been left to the cultivators, who were already short of food. Where it might have been possible to grow crops the land could be but poorly prepared for the winter sowings, for the simple reason that most of the able-bodied men had been rounded up for military service and the Turks had carried off all the available cattle and horses.

In addition, all the books, records, etc., had been removed; the Courts, such as they were, and the Administration had been disorganized by the withdrawal of all the senior officials, leaving, with the exception of the Mufti, only the very junior, who knew little of the work; public security was at its lowest ebb, owing to the total disbandment of the police and gendarmerie forces; and all the treasuries were empty. It was into a disorganized, starving region, with its population depleted and generally in a state of panic and misery, that we entered in November last.

## POLICING THE COUNTRY.

The establishment of law and order was a comparatively easy matter, since the presence of military forces naturally commanded the respect of even the most truculent characters, but as our line advanced and the force in the rear became more scattered the necessity arose for the creation of some body which would police the country. Directly in the wake of the Army the military police carried out this task. In Jerusalem we reformed the gendarmerie from the remnants left of that force, and from Arab secretaries from the Turkish Army and elsewhere we introduced a military police, who have since been succeeded in the Jaffa area by locally recruited police, whilst we re-established under a British officer the Jerusalem Summary Court for the trial of minor cases. It is satisfactory to note that there have been very few cases, in some districts none, where disrespect of the new regime has had to be severely dealt with, or where any situation causing anxiety to the occupying power has come into existence.

The relief of distress was a much more difficult matter. The distress took the form of real want of food and clothing, or inability to cultivate or give the proper attention to the land, and collect, market, and dispose of the crops as they became available. As regards the lack of food, the military had at the outset to bear the full brunt, and to import wheat, maize, milk, etc., from Egypt. Later the quantities of food from the Trans-Sinai Railway and the Palestine and Syria Relief Fund and the Jewish organization relieved the Army of part of the work, but the main difficulty has still been the procuring of the food itself. In many cases the people, especially the Jewish community, had the money, but there were no stocks which they could purchase.

Relief work has now been properly organized, relief camps have been established, and the refugees and distressed people have been provided with suitable work to enable them to earn their living instead of being dependent on charity. Many of them are occupied in such work as road making and road mending. The transport difficulty has been the great obstacle, but it is gradually being overcome, and the amount of distress due to lack of food and clothing is steadily decreasing.

## TRANSPORT ACHIEVEMENTS.

In this connection a word of praise is due to the military transport staff, who have achieved wonders, not only in handling the purely military traffic, but also in meeting the requirements of the civil population. In practically every village which we have entered we have had immediately to start distributing supplies, and the task falling in this respect to the transport officials must have been stupendous. Yet in spite of the heavy demands necessarily made by the Army in the field, and of the fact that the only means of communication with Egypt, whence everything has had to be brought, has been the Trans-Sinai Railway line, with latterly an occasional steamer to Jaffa, it has been found possible, without in any way disorganizing traffic, to bring up thousands of tons of commodities.

The inability to cultivate or give the land proper attention and to collect and dispose of crops as they became available was due to lack of cattle, seed, fuel, and labour. From the early days of our occupation the military authorities did what they could to assist in the matter of animal labour, and military horses have been freely lent to the districts more urgently requiring such labour. The assistance thus given has somewhat relieved some of the districts and helped them to tide over the most critical period. The Army has, however, a limited supply of animals, and requires an arrangement, has therefore, had to be made whereby cattle are being imported from the *land-into* cultivators from Egypt. In addition, large quantities of wheat and barley seed have been imported from Egypt. Even with this assistance only about 50 per cent. of the area normally cultivated within the occupied territory has been put under these winter crops in many parts, and in some cases, owing to the lack of animals, cultivation was completely stopped.

## NOTES FOR GOLD.

Another reason for the distress which existed when we entered the country was the fact that the Turks forced the Palestine population to accept payment in notes, to exchange their gold for notes, which



## ACT AT ONCE

These brave men are fighting your fight for Liberty. Every dollar you can spare is needed to alleviate the sufferings of those who fall. Act at once and buy War Bond Tickets. You may be a winner but never a loser by the transaction. Consult your conscience.

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# JAPANESE COTTON REELS. FALSE TRADE DESCRIPTIONS PROVED.

## LOCAL CHINESE FIRMS DISCHARGED.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe delivered an important decision dismissing the summonses against the Kwong Wing Sing firm, the Kwong Yang Yick firm and the Sun Co. for (1) being in possession of cotton reels to which a false trade description had been applied, and (2) selling the cotton reels in question.

In all three cases the main plea for the defence was that the firms in question were acting innocently; they had no reason to believe that the reels were short measure; they had not been warned of that fact, and had received no complaints whatsoever from their customers. While in each case stating that it was generally known that Japanese goods were of short measure the defendants argued that there were no means by which they could know that the reels did not contain the number of yards they were described as containing. They could not measure each reel.

The Kwong Wing Sing firm were said to have sold "Chicken" brand, the Kwong Yang Yick "Umbrella" brand, and the Sun Co. "Necktie" brand all of which were found on measurement by Inspector Terrett to be short measure, except in the last instance, in which three out of eight reels, measured contained more than the 300 yards named on the reel. In each case it was stated in evidence that the cotton reels seized were trial consignments received from Japan. The dealers had to go to Japan because of the embargo on the export of cotton from England, and because of the big rise in the prices of all the British brands of cotton.

The Crown Solicitor stated that the prosecutions were undertaken on his instructions, as he had received complaints, and on investigation, had found that a large number of cotton reels of short measure exported to the Colony from Japan were being sold here.

Mr. Wolfe, who had previously intimated that he would give his decision in all three cases at the same time, said, yesterday afternoon, that he had come to the conclusion that the cases were similar, and that a false trade description had been applied in each case. The defence has relied on sub-section 2 (c) of Section 3 of the Ordinance; that otherwise they had acted innocently. He had gone into the cases quoted by the Crown Solicitor very fully, and he had decided that he must discharge the defendants. He was satisfied that though they might not have complied with sub-section 2 (a) they undoubtedly acted innocently.

He ordered the return of the cotton reels seized by the Police. He pointed out that in the cases quoted by the Crown Solicitor, except that of Christie Manson & Cooper, the defendants, as manufacturers, had practically done something to the goods which constituted an offence under the Act, unlike the present cases, in which the defendants were only dealers and not manufacturers.

As regards the goods in question, he emphasised that neither the defendants themselves nor other retailers could in future sell one single reel of cotton under the same conditions. No person could in future bring forward the plea that he had acted innocently. The present cases had been widely reported in the Press, and it would be extremely difficult in the future to satisfy him with such a plea. It was the duty of solicitors to point out to their clients that if in the future they sold Japanese cotton reels of short measure they would do so at their own risk.

## VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB

The annual general meeting of the Victoria Recreation Club was held yesterday evening, as advertised.

A representative of this paper attended, but the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, who was to preside, intimated, before the meeting commenced, that he did not wish the meeting reported. "It is only a business meeting," he said.

One of the Committee men who was standing by reminded Mr. Severn that the meetings of sporting clubs were usually reported in the newspapers. Mr. Severn was understood to reply that it should not be done. "It does not interest the general public at all," he declared.

Members and supporters of the Club who were unable to attend the meeting may take another view and fail to appreciate the advantage of this secrecy.

## KIDNAPPING.

### BOY OF SIX YEARS IN THE WITNESS-BOX.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday before Mr. J. R. Wood, a Chinese youth was charged, on remand, with kidnapping a little boy from the custody of his parents at Canton, and detaining him on the *Kiu Shan*.

Mr. R. E. Lindsell, Assistant Secretary for Chinese Affairs, prosecuted.

Mr. Wood said he thought the case, if proved, ought to be sent for trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

Mr. Lindsell replied that it was the best thing to do, but the mother of the boy wished to return to the country, as she was engaged in a spinning mill there. The father of the boy was an odd-job man in Hongkong, and he, too, had asked that his wife be sent back to the country as soon as possible to look after the children.

Mr. Wood repeated his former statement, and asked Mr. Lindsell to make some arrangement as regards compensation to the parents for having to remain in Hongkong.

Mr. Lindsell agreed to this.

The detective who arrested defendant stated that when the Canton boat was moored near the wharf on August 19th an officer from the *Kiu Shan* informed him that they had a man on board who was believed to have kidnapped a little boy. The boy had been crying all the way. Witness went on board, and saw defendant, who had been tied to the railings.

When defendant was charged at the Police Station he asked to be banished to Taiping. He stated that the mother of the boy, who knew him, had asked him to find her son. He went in search of the boy and found him on board the boat. He was then arrested.

The little boy, who is barely six years of age, was made to stand on a chair near the Magistrate's seat, and was sworn. He told the Magistrate that he went to Canton along with his mother, and he did not know the date he was taken away. He came to Hongkong, on a steamer, a "kidnapper" bringing him. He did not know who the man was.

The Magistrate asked the little boy to look round the Court and see if "the kidnapper" was present, and witness then pointed to defendant.

Continuing, the witness went on to state that defendant told him to accompany defendant to Hongkong on a steamer. His mother did not know he was going away, and he did not tell her.

The mother of the boy stated that she went to Canton on August 14th to visit a relative, and took her three children with her. She went to Canton because her house had collapsed owing to heavy rain and floods. On August 17th, her son went out into the street, without her knowledge, and since then he had disappeared. She immediately sent people out in search of him, but they could not find him. A report was also made to the Police. She did not know defendant; in fact she had never seen him before. She did not see her child again till she came to Hongkong.

Mr. Wood remanded the case.

### ANOTHER HARBOURING CASE GUARDIANS' ALLEGED ILL-TREAT- MENT OF A GIRL.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a Chinese was charged with harbouring a girl, 14 years of age, at No. 4, Ezra Lane.

Defendant stated that the girl came to his office and asked him to take her away from her parents, as her mother intended to sell her to a house of ill-repute. He could not resist her entreaties, so took her away.

Inspector Browne stated that the statement made by the girl bore out defendant's story. The people with whom the girl was staying were not her parents, but her guardians, who adopted her when she was a month old. The girl had been living with defendant for some time.

Mr. Wood remanded the case till this afternoon.

## BIG ARMY BEEF PLANTS.

To guard against any temporary shortage of beef for the army in France, the U.S.A. War Department is constructing in the country five additional refrigerating plants, with a capacity for freezing from 20,000,000 to 40,000,000 pounds of beef. Ice-making plants are being built in connection with each. The army now is operating in France a refrigerating plant with a capacity of 10,000,000 pounds of beef and an ice-making plant with a capacity of 5,000 tons.

## HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

### A KOREAN THIEF.

A Korean pleaded guilty to the theft of \$115 from a Japanese medicine-seller by whom he was employed.

The defendant said that he took the money from a drawer. He had spent some of it, and had lost some.

The Magistrate fined the defendant \$150, in default, two months' imprisonment.

### OPIUM FROM HAIPHONG.

A Chinese was charged with being in possession of two taels of non-Government opium.

Inspector Gordon said the defendant was a sailor and was arrested on a sampan while leaving his ship. Every sailor that came to Hongkong from Haiphong tried to smuggle opium, not for local consumption but for export to China.

The defendant was fined \$100 with the alternative of one month's imprisonment.

### HONEST LIVING REWARDED.

A Chinese youth was charged with having sold cigarette paper without a licence.

Inspector Gordon said that the boy was trying to make an honest living, and suggested that the offence be met with a light punishment.

The defendant pleaded that he had no money to buy a licence.

Inspector Gordon mentioned that \$3.50 was found on the boy.

The Magistrate directed that this sum, together with \$1.50 from the poor box, be used to purchase a licence for the boy, who was cautioned and discharged.

### THE BENEFIT OF THE DOUBT.

An Indian watchman, employed by Messrs. W. G. Humphreys & Co. in the firm's store at Yau-mati, was charged, on remand, with the theft of a bucket containing scrap-iron.

Mr. Nissim Jeremiah, foreman, employed in the store, said that on August 25th he and the watchman at Sham-sui-po went to the defendant's house. The defendant was called, and came downstairs with the bucket in his hand and asked witness to take it away. Witness invited defendant to accompany them to the station, which he did.

Mr. Hall (of Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist), who defended, asked witness whether he had told the Sham-sui-po watchman not to arrest any thief, but first to report the matter. Witness replied that the Sham-sui-po watchman should have arrested any thief, if he actually saw the theft.

Mr. Hall said the defence was that the whole thing was a "put up" job. The defendant denied coming downstairs with the bucket in his hand when called by the foreman.

The defendant deposed that on the morning in question the Sham-sui-po watchman came to his house, in his absence, and had made a search. This visit was reported to him by his wife. Later, when the foreman came to the house with the Sham-sui-po watchman, witness asked the latter why he had entered his house without a warrant. The Sham-sui-po watchman then produced the bucket full of scrap-iron and said he had found it under witness' bed.

This statement the Sham-sui-po watchman reported to European Sergeant No. 93, who told the Sham-sui-po watchman that he had no business to go into witness' house without a warrant. At this the Jew foreman told the Sham-sui-po watchman that he had better change his statement and say that the defendant had brought the bucket down himself. Witness was then arrested. The Sham-sui-po watchman had borrowed \$10 from witness, and even after witness had asked for repayment they remained friends.

The Magistrate observed that the asking for the return of loans was generally the means of breaking friendships. The defendant denied that he had anything to do with the bucket. As far as he knew, it was not in his house. When he was discharged, he took away all his belongings from the matbed in the store, yard to his own house, but did not take the bucket.

Defendant's wife corroborated his statement as regards the first visit to her house of the Sham-sui-po watchman. Mr. Wolfe said that the evidence was of a conflicting nature. He was so dissatisfied with the evidence of the Sham-sui-po watchman, who seemed actuated by some motive against the defendant, that he did not believe much of what the witness had said. At the same time he had a very strong suspicion that the bucket was taken out of the defendant's house, but, as there was some doubt in the matter, he gave the benefit of the doubt to the defendant, who was accordingly discharged.

(Continued on face of next column.)

## CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CANTON, September 5th.

### HUNAN FRONT.

It is reported that all the Northern leaders on the west front of Hunan, following the lead of those on the southern front, have declared an armistice.

The Union Military Government has promised to supply Ng Pai-fu, the Northern leader who declared an armistice, with military necessities if he is dismissed by the Peking Government.

UNREST IN AMOY.

It is reported that unrest prevails in Amoy, and that streams of people are leaving every day.

[FROM THE CANTON INTELLIGENCE BUREAU.]

The constitutionalist leaders of the South-West, who recently announced that they would repudiate all illegal actions of the Peking Government, are not only expressing the sentiment of the several provinces they represent but also that of every self-respecting citizen of China when they say that the presidency of the Republic of China cannot be subject to the control of militarists who happen to be in command of large military forces for the time being; that it is an insult to the manhood of China to think that a President illegally chosen by votes bought from an assembly picked and purchased by the military party will be confirmed later by the people. The money for the purchase of the election has been raised through traitorous mortgaging of the national resources and political rights by and for a few.

The Military Government and the National Assembly of the Republic of China now meeting in Canton, although having repeatedly announced their condemnation of the acts of the illegal Peking Government, will make a formal denial of the right of the bogus National Assembly to proceed to the election of a President for the Republic.

The dismissal of Loh Tscheng as the Superintendent of Customs and Commissioner for Foreign Affairs for Kwangtung by Peking will not be noticed by the Canton authorities. Mr. Loh will continue in the two offices.

The Bureau for Foreign Affairs in the Constitutional Provinces are being taken over by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Military Government and will be subject to the supervision of Dr. Wu Ting-fang, who was acting Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs under President Li Yuan-hung before June 12th, 1917, when the militarists forced General Li to submit to their will. Dr. Wu is the last Foreign Minister of the Republic regularly appointed by the President with the consent of the National Assembly according to law. Dr. Wu, now one of the seven Administrative Directors of the Military Government, is also Minister of Foreign Affairs.

### A DEFENCE THAT COLLAPSED.

Li Chun was charged yesterday, on remand, before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe with being in possession of 25 taels of opium in excess of the quantity allowed by the Government.

Chief Preventive Officer Wildin, who prosecuted, said that the defendant, who had asked in Court on Wednesday to be allowed to look for the man who had given him the opium, had been accompanied by a Police constable to his house and had visited his wife. He had expressed no desire to go elsewhere to find anybody else.

Mr. Hind pleaded guilty on behalf of the defendant and asked that, in the circumstances, a lenient punishment be inflicted.

The defendant said he was going for a walk with two other friends, and, when passing the Wing On shop, one of them gave him a parcel to hold it for a while. While his friend was in the shop, the Police arrested defendant.

Inspector Wildin asked defendant why he was carrying the parcel inside his waist-band.

Defendant said it was tied with string and he thought it was best to carry it under his coat.

Mr. Hind said that he did not know this fact. It now seemed to him that the defendant had been acting in concert with the two others, and had the misfortune to be arrested while the others escaped.

The Magistrate imposed a fine of \$2,500, with the alternative of ten weeks' imprisonment.

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## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

MEMBERS are reminded that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held TO-DAY at 5.30 p.m. in the Board Room of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., at which their attendance is particularly requested.

JOHN R. LANCASTER,  
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 6th September, 1918. [3280]

## ASSOCIAÇÃO PORTUGUESA DE SOCCORROS MUTUOS. CIRCULAR.

A Submissão da Escola de Portugueses prevista por este meio os pais de família e outros interessados que a aula de português regida pelo Rev. Fr. Benjamim José da Silva, reabrirá na próxima segunda-feira, dia 9 de corrente no Club Recreio das 4 as 5 horas p.m. no Club Lusitano das 6 as 7 horas p.m. e no Colegio de S. José.

A matrícula será no dia da abertura das aulas.

A submissão,  
A. F. B. SILVA NETTO,  
I. M. XAVIER,  
P. H. BOTELHO.

Hongkong, 4 de Setembro de 1918. [3270]

## FOR SALE.

ONE caused Underwood 18" Carriage typewriter of the latest model with tin and rubber cover. Guaranteed in perfect condition, for Sale at Cost Price of \$185. Usual price \$250. Corona, 200.

GUTIERREZ,  
1, Mosque Street, Hongkong. [3285]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## S.S. "COLOMBIA"

From SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI AND MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above-mentioned ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo will be landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at consignee's risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on MONDAY, the 9th September, at 10 A.M.

All Claims must be presented within a month of the Steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 11th Sept., 1918, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.,  
J. ORAM SHEPARD,  
Acting Agent,  
Hongkong, 4th September, 1918. [3288]

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

## THE Steamship

## "KWANGSANG"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 10th Sept., at Noon, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1918. [3280]

## "GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS, NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From EUROPE AND STRAITS.

## THE Steamship

## "GLENGYLE"

having arrived from the above ports. Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 10th Sept., 1918 at 9 P.M., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on 10th Sept., 1918, at 10 A.M. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1918. [3281]

## INTIMATIONS

## THE ASSOCIATION OF EXPORTERS AND DEALERS OF HONGKONG.

A SPECIAL MEETING of Members will be held in HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM, Charterd Bank Building, TO-DAY (FRIDAY) 6th instant, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of discussing certain proposals suggested by the Rice Association of San Francisco regarding the quality, survey and storage of Rice shipments to U.S.A.

All Rice Exporters who are not Members of the Association are also invited to attend.

By Order,  
A. R. LOWE,  
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1918. [3284]

## THE CHINA-BORNEO CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY LIMITED will be held at the Offices of Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., 10, St. George's Building, Victoria, Hongkong, the Registered Office of the above-named Company, on FRIDAY, the 13th day of September, 1918, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, when the subjoined Resolutions will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions, viz.:-

- (1) To consider, and if thought fit, approve the draft new Articles which will be submitted to the Meeting.
- (2) To consider, and if thought fit, to pass an Extraordinary Resolution to the effect:—That the new Articles already approved by this Meeting and for the purpose of identification thereof, subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby approved, and that such Articles be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof.

Should the above Resolutions be passed by the required majority they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a Second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

A copy of the new Articles referred to may be inspected by any Shareholder of the said Company at the Company's Offices in Hongkong, or at the Offices of Messrs. JONSON, STOKES & MAXTED (the Company's Solicitors), an Prince's Building, Victoria, aforesaid, on any week-day between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.

Dated this 5th day of August, 1918.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,  
Agents. [3237]

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## INTIMATION



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standing that China honestly desired to free herself from the opium habit and would suppress poppy cultivation within her own borders. The United States, as the initiator of this movement and as a party to the negotiations between England and China, is entitled, also, to an explanation from the Chinese Government. If the threatened breach of faith with Great Britain and the world is to go unchallenged, and international agreements are to be regarded as "scraps of paper," China will sacrifice the respect of the nations. There is no doubt that the conduct of the Chinese Government in this matter has not the approval of the best elements in the Republic. It becomes imperative, therefore, that it should be repudiated, and the good name of China restored. Unfortunately, however, the Chinese Government is suspected of being financially interested in the opium deal, while some of its members are accused of being addicted to the use of the drug. Most of the younger men are free from the vice, but it is the elderly men who are in office, and many of them are not as keen as they used to be, simply owing to the renewed opportunities for opium-smoking which have come with the enfeeblement of the Central Authority. It is known that poppy cultivation is increasing, especially in Yunnan, Shensi, and Manchuria. It is on record that in Shensi the local official has proclaimed that farmers who cultivate the poppy will be fined six dollars per man. He does not threaten to destroy the crop and ruin the farmers. He is a humanitarian who administers the law at a profit. At the same time, it is notorious that vast quantities of morphine are imported from Uruen, where the drug is manufactured by enterprising Japanese. This preparation also comes, nowadays, from Vladivostok. A British medical practitioner is authority for the statement that a beautiful hypodermic outfit, complete in case, can be purchased for seventy cents—a price within reach of the smallest purse, as shopkeepers say,—and that the doping habit is not confined to the wealthier classes is shown by the existence of establishments at which, by payment of a few coppers, coolies can obtain morphine injections. Knowledge of such facts does not encourage a hopeful view of the immediate future of China. Fortunately, the more enlightened Chinese, spurred on by disinterested foreigners, are reviving the anti-opium agitation, and it is hoped that the Powers concerned will insist upon China fulfilling her obligations. It is a big task, but the wonderful work already done in China towards suppressing the national vice should serve as a stimulus to renewed effort.

Only one case (one death) of bubonic plague was reported in the Colony on Wednesday.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club is advertised to take place this evening.

Mr. Frederic Coleman has, in "The Far East Unveiled," written the history of events in China and Japan during 1918.

The Postmaster-General has announced that owing to the recent flood the parcel-post to Wuchow and all places beyond is suspended until further notice.

The late Sir Henry Arthur Blake, G.C.M.G., aged 73, of Myrtle Grove, Youghal, Cork, at one time Governor of Hongkong, left estate of the gross value of £20,730.

It is reported that a gang of robbers, armed with revolvers, visited one of the mines in the Castle Peak district and attempted to rob the miners. Some resistance was offered and one of the mine's is said to have been shot fatally.

Captain Edward Wilfred Kirk, M.B., Ch. B., Univ. Edin., R.A.M.C., Surgeon, Mission Hospital, Canton, has passed the requisite examination and been admitted a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh.

A married woman, 32 years of age, living at No. 12, Bonham Strand, attempted to commit suicide by taking an overdose of opium. She was found by her husband in a state of coma, and he immediately informed the Police, who removed the woman to the Government Civil Hospital. The reason for the rash act is not known.

Brigadier-General G. D. W. St. John, C.B., who was gazetted to the retired list rank recently, served with distinction in the China War of 1900, when he took part in the relief of Tientsin and Peking and was at the actions of Peitsang and Yangtun and other affairs of that campaign (twice mentioned in despatches and promoted brevet-colonel).

A Chinese coolie, aged 35 years, has been sent to the Government Civil Hospital as the result of being knocked down by motor-car No. 10, opposite the Ping On wharf. It appears that a crowd had collected round two thieves, who were being chased by detectives, and the man, who was evidently trying to discover what the commotion was about, suffered for his curiosity. The injuries received were slight. The man admitted that nobody, but himself was to blame for the accident.

A London morning paper says it cannot be claimed for the word alien that because it occurs in the Bible it takes its back over 3,000 years, as correspondents suggest. It merely takes us back to the English translators. Moses, we know, named his first-born "Gershom," for, he said, I have been an alien in a strange land. In the Revised Version the alien becomes sojourner. But what is a curious coincidence is that Mr. Gershom Stewart should move a clause in the Aliens Bill. What would happen if a member said suddenly: "Mr. Speaker, I spy Gershom!"

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The following telegrams have been received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

11 p.m., September 4th.

Typhoon in about 130deg. Long. E. and 19deg. Lat. N., moving N.W.

1 p.m., September 5th.

Typhoon in about 117deg. Long. E. and 17deg. Lat. N., direction unknown.

Typhoon in about 130deg. Long. E. and 19Lat. N., almost stationary.

## ALLEGED MURDER OF A CHINESE SERVANT.

## NO ARRESTS MADE.

What is believed by the Police to be another murder was committed on Tuesday night.

A Chinese servant, aged 30 years, was found stabbed to death in the servants' quarters of No. 5, Stanley Terrace, Quarry Bay. The murdered man was employed at No. 12, Stanley Terrace, and how the body came to be found in No. 5 is not known. There was only one stab wound in the chest supposed to have been inflicted in the course of a fight.

The Police removed the body to the Public Mortuary. No arrests have been made yet.

## BANDITS ATTACK KWAI MUI CUSTOMS HOUSE.

## FORTY MASKED MEN TAKE PART.

CHILD REPORTED TO BE HELD FOR RANSOM.

Another sensation was created in Hongkong early yesterday morning, when the news was circulated that a gang of pirates had attacked the Kwai Mui (Deep Bay) Customs House on Tuesday night. Wai Mui is an inland Customs station in Chinese territory, and has a Chinese staff with a European officer at their head.

The information received so far is meagre, and though Mr. A. H. Harris, the Commissioner of Customs, confirmed the news when seen yesterday by a reporter of this paper, he was unable to supply any details.

It is, however, stated that over forty masked men, armed with revolvers, entered the Customs House at about 8.30 p.m., when there was only one Chinese clerk on duty. They immediately trussed him up, and then ransacked the building, carrying away all the furnishings, personal belongings, and about a week's revenue collection, amounting to something like \$300. The clerk's second son, who is reported to have been playing opposite the Customs House at the time, was carried away, evidently with the intention of being held for ransom.

Late yesterday afternoon there was a second rumour current to the effect that the European officer and the whole of the native staff had been captured by the bandits and carried into the country, but a Hongkong Customs official who was seen on the subject ridiculed the story.

It is also reported that the Customs House at Sui Chang was looted a fortnight ago.

The Chinese authorities have been notified of these outrages, and it is hoped that they will soon be able to bring the malefactors to justice.

## A CROP OF ROBBERIES.

## A EUROPEAN VICTIMISED.

Three robberies have been committed in the Colony during the last three or four days. In every case the robbers have relieved their victims of every cent they possessed and escaped.

A Chinese woman living at No. 526, Queen's Road, has reported to the Police that early on Wednesday morning, when she awoke she found that some person or persons had stolen her jewellery valued at \$400.

A European ship's officer, staying at the Astor House Hotel, has reported to the Police that between 3 p.m. on Tuesday and 9 a.m. on Wednesday a box in his room was opened, by means of a duplicate key and over \$300 in bank notes extracted.

While an assistant at a pawnshop, situated in Tai Ning Street, was walking from his place of business to Sai Wan Ho, carrying a leather bag containing money and jewellery to the value of \$500, four men accosted him. One of them threw pepper in his eyes, while another caught hold of him. They then snatched the bag and escaped.

## FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

## CANTON AND THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

PEKING.

Despatched September 3rd.

Delivered September 5th.

The Canton Military Government has issued a proclamation that it will not recognise whoever may be elected President by the Peking Parliament, which it describes as illegal.

## THE SITUATION IN SIBERIA.

The Czechs have captured Chita. General Semenov has crossed the Onon River.

## HSU SHIH-CHANG ELECTED PRESIDENT.

PEKING, September 4th.

Hsu Shih-chang has been elected President by 425 votes against 5 cast for Tuan Chi-wei (the Premier) and one each for Nis Su-chung, Wang Yiting, Chang Chien, and Wang Shih-chen. Two votes were spoiled.

There were no incidents. The approaches to the Assembly Hall were heavily guarded.

A member asked Hsu Shih-chang not to refuse, in Chinese style, to come to the House and address Parliament.

[THROUGH HAVAS AGENCY.]

## FRENCH MINISTER TO SIAM.

PARIS, September 3rd.

A Havas message says: M. Gaston Kuhn, Consul-General at Shanghai, now in charge of the Consulate-General in London, has been appointed Minister at Bangkok.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

## TUAN CHI-WEI'S NEW OFFICE.

PEKING, September 5th.

It is reported that Tuan Chi-wei will be appointed Inspector-General of Chang Kong (the Yangtze district).

## THE WAR WITH THE SOUTH.

Lung Chai-kwong has recently gone to Amoy.

Li How-ki has again reported that the fall of Fukien may be expected if the Government does not send reinforcements at once.

## ANOTHER ARMED ROBBERY.

## MONEY CHANGER'S SHOP RIFLED.

Another daring robbery was committed in the city last night. At about 7.50 p.m. six Chinese, two of whom were armed with revolvers, coolly walked into a Chinese money-changer's shop at No. 42, Cross Street, and, having thoroughly frightened the occupants by pointing the revolvers at them, helped themselves to over \$300.

When the robbers had taken all they wanted and were about to go away, one of the Chinese in the shop evidently tried to stop them and was shot in the arm, the shot having the effect of stopping all further chase on the part of the hundreds of other Chinese who witnessed the outrage.

The robbers are believed to have made their escape towards Kennedy Road and Inspector Sim was out after them till late last night. No arrests were made up till midnight.

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# THE WAR.

## BRITISH ADVANCING ON CAMBRAI:

### ENEMY'S NEW "SWITCH" LINE MENACED:

#### MOEUVRES AND YTRES CAPTURED:

#### GERMAN FRONTIER POSITIONS STRENGTHENED.

## BOLSHEVISTS MURDER BRITISH NAVAL ATTACHE AT PETROGRAD.

### Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.  
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### BRITISH FRONT.

#### AERIAL OPERATIONS.

LONDON, September 3rd.  
11.35 p.m.

Douglas Haig states:

aeroplanes worked all day in front of the advancing battle line, while observation balloons followed up closely. Large formations of hostile machines were seen attacking our airmen, who performed their various tasks of maintaining contact with the infantry, artillery, and bombed and machine-gunned troops and transport. They also used anti-tank guns and dropped supplies of small-arm ammunition to the front in the forward zone. There was much air-fighting, and we destroyed 10 hostile machines and drove two uncontrollable. Twenty British machines are missing.

#### GREAT PURSUIT CONTINUES.

LONDON, September 4th.  
4.5 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, says: Great pursuit of the retreating Germans continues. German rearguards are quite unable to check our galloping-up batteries, have frequently fired on masses going towards the east at point-blank range.

appear to have reached the outskirts of Moeuvres. Stiff fighting is probable, as this is the village connecting the "switch" line with the main Cambrai line, with which it is linked by a double covering a square mile. However, we occupy Buissy, and it should not be difficult to turn the German position by coming down on the flank of the town.

Yesterday evening we were reported to have established our posts along the west bank of the Canal du Nord. The left side of the Canal does not appear held in strength, but is simply stiff machine-guns.

Amount of enemy war material to be captured in the territory over which we swept is immense. Enemy had no time to destroy all our crossings. We rounded up yesterday over 2,600 prisoners and captured 22 field guns. booty at Richebourg St. Vaast, in addition to that already cabled, included 2 howitzers.

News was received this morning that the German Plumer's army had advanced over 1,500 yards in the region of La Bassée.

#### RAPIDITY OF ADVANCE SURPRISES GERMANS.

LONDON, September 3rd.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, states: The surprise occasioned by the rapidity of our advance seems to have been completely unprepared for.

#### ETAING CAPTURED.

LONDON, September 3rd.  
9.00 p.m.

Reuter's Agency learns that we have captured Etaing, whence the line runs to a kilometre east of Dury, thence through the western outskirts of Buissy, which is held to the east of Pronville, west of Boursies and east of Doignies.

A substantial advance was made south of Ypres.

We captured Le Mesnil, Etrécourt, and Tenapcourt, and reached the line of the Tortille river, being an advance of a further two miles on a front of six miles since this morning.

Numerous fires were observed at and east of Bus and Bertincourt.

There are also signs of enemy evacuations in the area south of the Senece river to west of the Canal-du-Nord.

South of the Lys we reached the southern outskirts of Sully-sur-Lys and advanced along the Estaires-La Bassée road as far as Neuve Chapelle, of which we held the outskirts.

We captured Richebourg-St. Vaast.

There is evidence of a further retreat astride the Cambrai-Bapaume road.

#### MOEUVRES CAPTURED BY THE BRITISH.

LONDON, September 4th.  
9.10 p.m.

Reuter learns that the British have captured Moeuvres and crossed the Canal du Nord on a three-mile front, reaching the western outskirts of Neuville Bour Jouvai to the north-western part of Havrincourt Wood, both of which are north-east of Ypres.

#### NO SIGNS OF GERMAN COUNTER-STROKE.

LONDON, September 4th.  
7 a.m.

There is still not the slightest sign of the expected German counter-stroke which must soon be delivered if General Ludendorff wishes to save the situation.

Prisoners speak of the great mysterious army headed by General Mackensen, which is ready to pounce on the Allies, but the whereabouts of this army is unknown.

The chief problem of the moment is where the enemy will turn. Experts expect that he will attempt to stand on the Brobieres-Moeuvres line, but this will be very uncomfortable as it covers Cambrai and Douai with such a narrow margin that no elbow-room is left for defence.

It appears that the Germans in a last attempt to save the situation have packed 70,000 men on a front of 8,000 yards.

The name "Hindenburg" line has not yet appeared in German communications, while it has utterly vanished from the German papers of which it was the chief feature in past weeks.

So far there is no indication of the feeling in Germany, where the Crown Prince and the official writers are elaborately explaining the advantages of an elastic defence, preparatory to breaking the news of the smash.

#### GERMAN FRONTIER FORTIFICATIONS STRENGTHENED.

LONDON, September 4th.

Le Petit Parisien reports that some German generals have had several retreating positions strongly fortified on the frontier.

The journal remarks that the fact that the German staff have considered such a retreat is the best proof of the Allies' victory.

#### LATEST NEWS REGARDING LENS.

LONDON, September 4th.  
7.25 p.m.

The position at Lens appears to be that the British advanced guards are in the western and south-western parts of the city, which the enemy has abandoned, but, owing to gas traps, etc., progress must be very cautious.

It should be remembered in this connection that Sir Douglas Haig never claims the capture of a position until he has consolidated it.

#### GERMANS SERIOUSLY MENACED BY CAMBRAI ADVANCE.

LONDON, September 4th.  
12.30 p.m.

The advance towards Cambrai is at present the most dangerous menace for the enemy, because the loss of Cambrai would certainly mean the loss of Douai, whose fall would make the holding of Lille very difficult.

Moreover, the loss of Cambrai would mean the fall of St. Quentin, which, in turn, would make the retention of the great St. Gobain heights between La Fère and the Ailette impossible.

It is worth reiterating that the German line on the West Front really depends on the retention of these heights, which General Mangin's advance also threatens.

#### A GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, September 4th.  
8.5 p.m.

A German official statement says:—We withdrew on Monday night our troops in the line from Arleux to Moeuvres and Manancourt.

We repulsed four French attacks against the high ground between Campagne and Bussy.

We repulsed, after bitter hand to hand fights, renewed French, American and Italian attacks between the Ailette and the Aisne.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

#### MINOR ACTIONS REPORTED.

LONDON, September 4th.  
1.45 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Minor actions are reported from different localities.

We reached the east side of Vaux Woods, north of Maillans, and slightly advanced at other points.

Generally, we reached the line on the Canal-du-Nord, and occupied Ecourt-St. Quentin, north of the Arras-Cambrai road.

We made progress astride the Lys.

We are approaching Neuve Chapelle and La Ventie, and we took possession of Sully-sur-Lys, Nieppe and Le Marais.

#### BRITISH ENTER WULVERGHEM.

LONDON, September 3rd.  
11.55 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—After the heavy defeat inflicted on the enemy yesterday, our progress between Peronne and the Senece continued.

We reached a general line Ypres-Beaumont-les-Cambrai-Banlieue Ruman-court-Lecluse.

We captured our drove back with loss hostile rearguards, which resisted our advance.

Our artillery inflicted heavy casualties on the retreating enemy.

Our batteries, over open sights, successfully engaged large numbers of the enemy retiring in close formation over the ridge north-west of Equancourt.

In their hurried retreat the enemy left quantities of stores and material.

South of the Lys English troops captured Richebourg-St. Vaast, and established themselves on the line of the La Bassée road between Richebourg and Estaires.

We captured Estaires, also a number of prisoners and a few guns.

We advanced slightly in the western outskirts of Lens and east and north of Givenchy-lez-La Bassée.

We also progressed north-east of Steenwerck, and we entered Wulverghem.

#### ENEMY IN DIRE STRAITS.

LONDON, September 3rd.  
5.45 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing on Tuesday morning, states:—To what straits the enemy is reduced may be judged by the fact that the fighting strength of the Second Guards Reserve Division, which was thrown in during the fighting and had already suffered so heavily, was barely 1,000 men, one battalion consisting of a single officer and 35 other ranks.

The prisoners are dejected, but their bitterness and arrogance are almost entirely absent.

The German fighting aeroplanes are almost wholly devoting themselves to anti-tank work, particularly at night-time, when they constantly cut off their engines in order to detect the grinding of the tractor, after which they drop brilliant parachute lights to see where to bomb.

The weather is cloudy and windy, but is not unfavourable for campaigning.

#### REPORT OF LENS OCCUPATION PREMATURE.

LONDON, September 4th.  
3.00 p.m.

The British captured Etaing, and Ecourt-St. Quentin, representing an advance of over a mile since last night.

They also occupied Rumancourt and the west bank of the Canal-du-Nord as far as north of Sains-lez-St. Marquin, and also hold Inchy-en-Artois, Dernicourt and Hermies, whence the line runs west of Ruyaulcourt and Ytres.

We captured Ytres, four miles east of Le Transloy, and made progress beyond.

South of Ytres we held the west bank of the Canal-du-Nord, which we crossed at the village Haute-Allaines, two miles north of Peronne.

The report of the occupation of Lens is premature.

#### GERMAN MAIN HEADQUARTERS TRANSFERRED.

THE HAGUE, September 3rd.

Les Nouvelles states that the German Main Headquarters have been transferred from Spa to Versiers, in the province of Liege.

#### "CLOSE TO THE WINNING POST."

PARIS, September 4th.

A semi-official report states:—The hour seems close at hand when the superb efforts of the Allies will begin to bear fruit. One of our great chiefs said yesterday, "We are in the last lap and are now close to the winning post."

#### GERMAN REPORTS.

LONDON, September 3rd.  
6.10 p.m.

A wireless German official report states:—The English south-east of Arras, by superior forces, pressed us back on both sides of the Arras-Cambrai high road.

LONDON, September 3rd.  
11.15 p.m.

A wireless German evening official report states:—Between the Scarpe and the Somme the movements which we commenced on the night of September 2nd were completed in accordance with plan.

#### LATEST CABLES.

#### FRENCH FRONT.

#### FRENCH APPROACHING CRISOLLES.

PARIS, September 4th.

A communiqué states: Last evening and at night we continued to push the enemy east of the Canal-du-Nord and between the Ailette and the Aisne.

We captured Bois-du-Chapitre, north-east of Chevilly, and Bussey, farther south.

Our advanced elements are pursuing the enemy and are approaching Crisolles.

North of the Ailette we carried our lines to the western outskirts of Coucy-le-Chateau and Jumencourt.

To the south we advanced east of Levisy and reached the outskirts of Clameney and Braye, and penetrated Bubyelong.

We captured over 1,500 prisoners in this region.

On the Vesle front, our elements crossed the river at several points.

#### AMERICANS CAPTURE SOISSONNAIS PLATEAU.

LONDON, September 4th.  
6.10 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at the American Headquarters, states:—The long and stubborn struggle during the past week on the Soissonnaise Plateau was crowned with victory, in which some of the best German Divisions were put out of action by the French and American troops. We are now in possession of the Plateau.

The enemy incurred very heavy losses in the endeavour to check our progress, especially the Prussian Guards, whose dead were piled up in five futile counter-attacks.

As a result of yesterday's fighting we greatly strengthened our position along the Ailette, and brought our lines within a few miles of the line held before the last German advance over the Chemin-des-Dames.

What the enemy considered his first line of defence in that region is now entirely in French hands.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

#### ENEMY MOVING NORTH.

LONDON, September 4th.  
2.40 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing last evening, states:—The enemy is desperately resisting between the Somme and the Aisne.

We are extending our positions north-east of Noyon.

Violent fires are reported in the Vesle region, especially at Maurifal and Barbonville. The enemy is apparently destroying stores prior to withdrawal.

Numerous convoys are reported moving towards the north.

#### FRENCH TAKE 1,500 PRISONERS.

PARIS, September 4th.  
3.40 a.m.

A communiqué states:—Our infantry crossed the Somme opposite Epenancourt. Further south the French gained a footing at Genivy, east of the Canal-du-Nord, capturing 200 prisoners.

East of Noyon we made fresh progress and reached the outskirts of Salency.

Artillery firing continues heavy in this region, between the Ailette and the Aisne.

Yesterday we captured 1,200 prisoners.

Our aviators were very active, co-operating with the artillery in destroying centres of resistance. Nineteen enemy aeroplanes and nine balloons were "grasped." Tons of bombs were dropped on the back areas, and camps were machine-gunned.

[THROUGH HAVAS AGENCY.]

#### LUDENDORFF'S AUTHORITY WEAKENING.

PARIS, September 3rd.

A Havas message says: The fierce fighting of the last few days, which has produced a fine British success, cannot fail, owing to the efforts of the troops of Generals Debeney, Humbert and Mangin, to have most important consequences.

It is likely that when General Ludendorff, after the severe blows sustained, again enters the shelter of the Hindenburg Line, he will have to bring the whole German Army into line to hold out temporarily. The foe will be powerless to resist the fresh American Armies, supplied with new material. This is probably now realised by the German High Command, who sees his objectives vanishing and his best defences broken into.

After continuous defeats, scores of desertions are counted daily, while the authority of General Ludendorff is weakening and passing into the Army Commanders' hands all along the immense front from Neuport to the Stissions region, where the Imperial Crown Prince certainly feels already the threat on his right flank.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### WITHIN A MILE OF CROUY.

LONDON, September 3rd.  
8.05 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing this afternoon, states: General Mangin's attack on the plateau between the Ailette and the Aisne yesterday afternoon resulted in another important advance.

On the left, opposite Gury, we have the bridgehead across the Ailette, and the French troops occupied the wood west of Coucy-le-Chateau. They also established a footing in the little wood south-east of Moulin-de-Nogent, so that we are now barely a mile from Crouy.

On the main plateau, Terny-en-Argny, which resisted several attacks, was taken, and a footing obtained on the plateaux north-east of Crouy.

North-east of Crouy we are on the edge of the second plateau across the Margival Valley, through which the Soissons-Laon Railway runs.

Over 1,200 prisoners were captured during the day.

The tanks played an important part in yesterday's French attack, also our airmen.

The enemy, naturally, is defending the plateau tooth and nail. The Prussian Guards delivered five futile counter-attacks, leaving the ground littered with their dead.

Five days' hard fighting between the Ailette and the Aisne have given good results. The first powerfully-organised line across the Ternysorny plateau was taken, the second line is already being attacked and the French are across the Ailette at several points. The battle has used up several of the enemy's best divisions, who were no match for General Mangin's Colonial troops.

#### GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, September 3rd.  
6.10 p.m.

A wireless German official report states:—The French west and south of Coucy-le-Chateau slightly pressed us back from the Ailette.

Strong repeated enemy attacks between the Ailette and the Aisne failed.

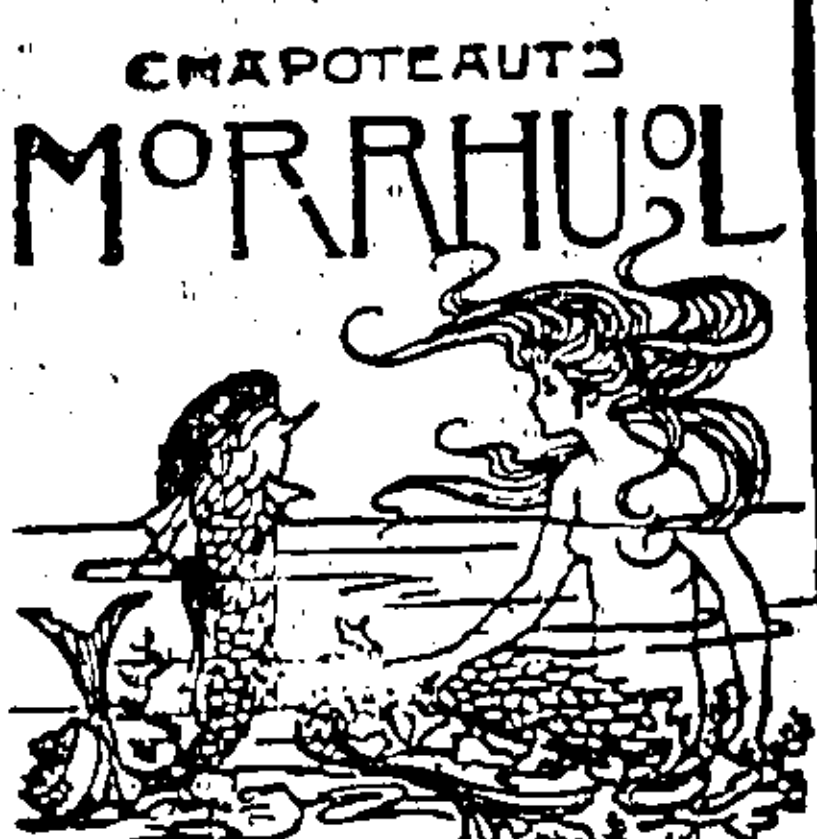
(Continued on Page 6.)



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go a long way.

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## THE WAR.

(Continued from Page 5.)

## The Near East.

## LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ARABS REPEL TURKISH  
ATTACK.

LONDON, September 4th.  
2.05 p.m.

A Palestine official report states:—  
Since August 14th our activity was  
mainly confined to aerial raids on the  
Hedjaz Railway, patrol encounters east  
of the Jordan, and to raids.

The Arabs, who continue their raids on  
the Hedjaz Railway, repelled a Turkish  
attack at Akunnam, killing and wound-  
ing 50 and capturing 10.

## Aerial Activities.

## LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

OSTENDE AND ZEEBRUGGE  
RAIDED.

LONDON, September 4th.

The Admiralty states:—Between  
August 25th and September 1st our aero-  
planes, working with the Navy, carried  
out successful raids on Ostende and Zee-  
brugge, dropping 15 tons of bombs with  
excellent results.

Large fires were started. Two direct  
hits were obtained on an anti-aircraft  
battery, while many bursts were noticed  
on the docks.

We destroyed two machines and drove  
down another out of control. All the  
British machines returned.

## CONSTANTINOPLE BOMBED.

Our aeroplanes maintained a constant  
reconnaissance of the Dardanelles and  
bombed Constantinople on the nights of  
August 25th and 27th with good results.  
Attacks were directed against the  
Arsenal, Dock-yard, War Office, and bar-  
racks.

In co-operation with a Greek unit, we  
also heavily bombed an aerodrome at  
Galata, and a seaplane base in Gallipoli.  
One British machine did not return.

## EARLIER CABLES.

AERODROME, RAILWAYS AND  
WORKS ATTACKED.

LONDON, September 3rd.

The Air Ministry reports:—In addition  
to the morning attack on the aerodrome  
at Buhl yesterday, we attacked the same  
objective, this afternoon, obtaining  
very good results, hitting hangars and  
causing a fire.

Last night we dropped 17 tons of bombs  
and again heavily attacked the Buhl  
aerodrome and works, the Burbach rail-  
ways at Saarbrücken and Ehrange,  
trains, and the Boulay aerodrome.  
Several fires were started at Buhl and  
three hangars were demolished, and direct  
hits were obtained on many others.

Our attack was carried out from as low  
as 300 feet.

Over 15 tons of bombs were dropped  
on this aerodrome in twenty-four hours.  
We attacked the Ehrange railways from  
a height of 80 feet, every bomb obtaining  
a direct hit.

Fires were started at the Burbach  
works. Good bursts were observed. All  
the British machines returned.

## Italian Front.

## LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AUSTRIAN FAILURE ON  
MOUNT MANTELLO.

LONDON, September 4th.

An Italian official statement says:—We  
arrested, with heavy enemy losses, a  
strong attack south of Mount Mantello.  
The enemy, however, occupied two  
posts on the crest between Mount  
Martello and San Matteo Point.

## The Balkans.

## EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## BALKANS FRONT.

BULGARIANS SUFFER HEAVY  
LOSSES.

LONDON, September 4th.

A French Eastern communiqué states:—  
The British west of the Vardar attacked  
a series of enemy works in the direction  
of Alt Chakmable, capturing 50 prisoners  
and maintaining the conquered ground,  
despite the Bulgarian counter-attacks,  
which were repulsed, with heavy enemy  
losses.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH COUNTER-  
ATTACK.

LONDON, September 4th.

A British Salonika report states:—The  
enemy on the morning of September 2nd  
attacked our positions west of the Vardar,  
which we had captured the previous day.  
On the right the enemy failed to reach  
our line, and we drove him back on the  
left by a successful counter-attack. We  
captured 600 prisoners on Sunday and  
Monday.

## General.

## LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

OPPORTUNE REQUEST FOR  
GERMAN WAR-AIMS.

LONDON, September 4th.

The Trade Union Congress passed, by  
an overwhelming majority, a resolution  
calling for the war-aims of the Labour  
and Socialist Parties of the Central  
Powers, in answer to the inter-Allied  
Labourers' war aims, cabled on Febru-  
ary 24th.

The resolution further urged the  
Government to start peace negotiations  
immediately the enemy voluntarily, or  
compulsorily, evacuated France and Bel-  
gium.

GERMANY'S "ELASTIC  
DEFENCE"

AMSTERDAM, September 4th.

The German Crown Prince, interview-  
ed, said:—"The enemy onset continues.  
We are withdrawing in accordance  
with a system of elastic defence.  
Our withdrawals are misinterpreted  
in Germany owing to our numerous  
successes, but it must not be forgotten  
that we are waging a war of defence. We  
don't want to annihilate our enemies,  
but only to hold our own."

DISASTROUS MUNITION EX-  
PLOSION NEAR ODESSA.

AMSTERDAM, September 4th.

A large former Russo-Romanian am-  
munition depot in the suburbs of Odessa  
has exploded. The damage is estimated  
at millions of roubles. The loss of life  
is uncertain. Incendiarism is suspected.

## LABOUR DAY IN FRANCE.

LONDON, September 4th.

The Association of "Organised Labour  
of Chicago" has telegraphed to M.  
Clemenceau on the occasion of "Labour  
Day" in the name of its 500,000 members,  
expressing their sincerest loyalty.

GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER  
VISITS VIENNA.

AMSTERDAM, September 4th.

Admiral von Hintze has arrived in  
Vienna and conferred with the Premier,  
M. Hussarek, and Baron Burian.

FEDERATION OF AUSTRO-  
HUNGARIAN STATES.

LONDON, September 4th.

Hoping to escape from the difficulties  
created by the movement for independence  
among the oppressed nationalities in  
Austria-Hungary, the Austrian Govern-  
ment is actively working out a scheme for  
the Federation of the States, greatly to  
the disgust and resentment of the Magyars  
and Germans.

## EARLIER CABLES.

## RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

BOLSHEVIK OUTRAGE ON BRITISH  
EMBASSY.

AMSTERDAM, September 3rd.

The *Pravda* says that in connection with  
the assassination of Uritsky (cabled on  
August 31st) numerous houses were  
searched in Petrograd, including the Brit-  
ish Embassy.

An exchange of shots occurred at the  
Embassy, and a member of the Bolsheviki  
Commission of Enquiry was killed and  
two Commissaries were wounded.

One British subject, who has not been  
identified, was killed at the Embassy.  
Several persons were arrested.

The Red Guards occupied the building  
and seized arms and important docu-  
ments.

NAVAL ATTACHE AT PETROGRAD  
MURDERED.

LONDON, September 4th.

Reuter learns officially that the Bolshe-  
vik troops sacked the British Embassy  
at Petrograd on Saturday and murdered  
the Naval Attache, Captain Cropie.

MUTINIOUS GERMAN SOLDIERS  
AND SAILORS.

CHRISTINA, September 4th.

Lack of discipline in the German troops  
in Estonia has just become manifest at  
Fellin where hundreds of soldiers hoisted  
the Red Flag. The officers had not the  
power to re-establish order.

At Reval 400 German sailors manifested  
in the same way.

UNITED STATES RECOGNISE  
CZECHO-SLOVAKS.

WASHINGTON, September 3rd.

The United States has recognised the  
Czecho-Slovaks as a co-belligerent nation.

SUGGESTED POSSIBLE  
GERMAN PEACE OFFER.

LONDON, September 4th.

The *Times* expert suggests the possi-  
bility of Germany evacuating France  
as a preliminary peace offer on the  
Western Front, conditional upon the  
recognition of her Eastern claims.

MEDAL FOR MERCANTILE  
MARINE.

LONDON, September 4th.

His Majesty the King has approved of  
a special medal for war services rendered  
by the Mercantile Marine, also a special  
uniform for the seamen.

GERMANY AND RAW  
MATERIALS.

AMSTERDAM, September 4th.

A meeting of German steel and iron-  
masters at Berlin, discussing the post-  
war policy, deprecated a Central Euro-  
pean Customs Union as being calculated  
to aggravate the difficulty of obtaining  
extra-European raw materials.

## RESPONSIBILITY.

"Smart fellow that," said the major  
as our visitor departed. "You've met  
him before?"

"Yes," replied the adjutant; "he was  
a gunner in my old battery. I take some  
of the credit for the making of him."

"Well," he enlisted in the ranks; had  
too much money and no sense of disci-  
pline. Quite willing to work, but no  
idea that an order was an order—and  
had to be obeyed. He seemed to think  
that the proper thing to do was to have  
a high old time and help others to have  
the same. We had a deuce of a lot of  
trouble with him in England. Nothing  
very serious, you know, but little acts  
of insubordination and absence that we  
couldn't pass by. If he were put on  
"jankers" he'd wait until his punish-  
ment was over and then he'd get revenge  
by taking half the battery down town  
and getting everyone most hopelessly  
drunk. As you can see, he has had a  
pretty good education; that, and his cash,  
gave him a certain standing with the  
men, and it seemed that he was on the  
way towards putting the whole unit on  
the rocks."

"We thought that when we came to  
France he would settle down and we  
could handle him, but he went from bad  
to worse."

"The climax came when we were on  
the Somme. He got drunk and raised a  
row that we could hardly overlook. We  
talked it over, and the Old Man decided  
on a court-martial as the best means of  
disposing of the case and getting him  
away."

"I had an idea and put it to the  
colonel. 'Why not give him a stripe and  
make him responsible for something?'  
They thought I was mad, but finally con-  
sented to the experiment for one month."

"It worked. By George! the way that  
fellow bucked up was surprising. He  
became an awful disciplinarian and put  
the fear into every man under him. After  
a time he found his feet and learned  
how to handle men. We made him  
sergeant, and soon he had the best sub-  
section in the battery. Last year he got  
the D.C.M., and now his commission. I  
feel a bit proud of that."

"Bit of a gamble all the same," said  
the major.

"Sure it was a gamble," returned the  
adjutant, who is rather young. "But  
don't you think we could do with a few  
more gambles like that?"—JOHN JAR.

## IN PARIS TO-DAY.

A LIVELY PICTURE OF  
UNTRoubled BY "BERTH"

Last night a visitor arrived from  
land in a certain Paris flat. After-  
wards somebody down the  
banged a heavy hall door with a  
passionate abandon with which a  
man sets himself to create unne-  
cessary noise. The visitor very tranquilly  
said: "Is that bombs?"

The question makes one wonder  
picture England has formed of  
Paris just now. A letter from home  
that the writer does wish he could  
our life in "shell-swept Paris."  
swept! It is not even swept by ac-  
ers, and the water-cart is rare in the  
If people at home really imagine  
to be a kind of broom, whose very bristles  
death, methodically sweeping up  
by quarter, they are wasting  
sympathy on people who deserve  
little.

There are aspects of our collective  
which it is not permissible to speak  
is a pity, because they would all  
hope and confidence. As to our  
dual existence, it is not only normal  
has been much ameliorated by the  
from the city of all those inha-  
these timidity can be measured by  
uselessness.

Evidently England has painted  
ture of a heroically bearing up  
a rain of death, and wearing ap-  
lips that peculiarly exasperating  
which is the attribute of the con-  
courageous martyr. I once knew  
boy who fell out of a hammock  
particularly soft haycock. There  
possibility of his being hurt, and  
fore nobody congratulated him  
crying, whereupon he announced  
am a very brave boy. England  
doing us wrong if she imagines  
have as yet desecrated ourselves as  
We have not even fallen out of the  
mock, and the authorities are so bu-  
paring haycocks that we feel que-  
mayed when generous spectators hu-  
with tributes to our heroism.

Our "heroism" has been very  
tested as yet. Bertha makes an occa-  
sional explosion, sometimes at in-  
tervals of one day, sometimes not for  
four or five days. Sometimes we are  
peace for several nights, running  
sometimes the early-to-bed brig-  
roused, and the sit-up-late brig-  
anxious, by the terrible mid-  
whooping of the sirens, which tell  
must get ready to go to the cella-  
addition to these dangers we are at  
the privations of war. That is, of  
days a week we cannot buy fresh meat.

Apart from these facts, we are li-  
the lap of luxury, comfort, ease  
beauty. The sherry, the coffee with  
the restrictions we have all on a  
liberal basis, and are not very  
observed either; and Paris wears its  
finest robe. The Bois is purged  
smelly and noisy taxi-cabs and  
cars; the vivid green and rose  
young spring has melted into  
autumn, and the intoxicating smell  
scent of flowers itself at the passer  
every wandering breeze. The trees  
are offering their richest cool  
the sun, and the pine trees by the  
have put on that dowagerian  
which they only wear when the gre-  
perisheth is enjoying her brief reign.

The houses that overlook the Ave  
Bois have gone blind. It is the  
region that the idle and the rich  
with the greatest unanimity re-  
themselves. Shutters are closed, w-  
boxes are empty, there are but a  
dren to play beneath the trees. Co-  
soldiers, effectively clothed in cam-  
guard the dusky balloons which  
rouses to life at the call of the siren.  
In the Champs Elysees some of  
commerces de luxe are closed. I  
down beneath the trees, the little  
and the French Punch and Judy  
delight the children and their nurse  
the Place de la Concorde four  
bushes of wood and each protect the  
ary which guards the Tuileries.  
Champs Elysees and the Tuileries  
Louvre itself, for the few people who  
obtain permission to penetrate its  
recesses, is the coolest, the quietest  
most restful place in Paris.

In the rest of the city the aspect  
is that of a pre-war August  
that the trees are green and the  
enchanting breeze has begun to  
cate with the odour of the gladi-  
and the rubbish destroyer which  
less municipality permitted to es-  
themselves between us and the  
breath of air we ever get in late s-  
in this city. Omnibuses, tramcars,  
taxi-cabs rush about. They have to  
to do so, and occasionally display  
immense skill of their drivers. A  
small American car, driven by an  
can chauffeur, appears on the scene  
sufficiently alarming to watch. I  
fourth-floor window the habits  
American chauffeur. To sit in his  
this advantage—that at the end of  
ten minutes one has already died so  
deaths, and shaved the eyelids off a  
violent and unseemly ends, that the  
city for being frightened has be-  
thanked. That I am here to pay a  
bute to the American chauffeur is  
than I ever hoped for.

He is, like  
dogs, spiders, express trains, and  
Highlanders, a being to whom  
always be as polite as I can at as  
range as possible.

There are very few Englishmen  
leave, but Americans are by no  
rare. The cut of their coats and  
very stiff caps are so distinctive  
have such an air of cut-out-squar-  
that the British cannot understand  
the French are unable to distinguish  
between the two nations, and even  
the two languages. The highest  
ment in the French tongue just now  
attribution of American nationality  
our Allies can certainly never re-  
the French with having stung and  
praise and gratitude. They have  
led, if not equipped, the Highland  
popular French favour, and this  
the assistance of that mysterious  
fascinating garment, the kilt.—*The  
Minister Gazette.*



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SWATOW AND SINGAPORE	"LINAN"	On 8th Sept. 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 10th Sept. 3 P.M.
TIENSHIN	"HUICHOW"	On 14th Sept. Noon.

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YOKOHAMA	KITANO MARU ... 15,880 TONS	17th Sept. 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI KOBE	NIKKO MARU ... 9,800 TONS	14th Sept. 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	ARI MARU ... 12,200 TONS	18th Oct. 11 A.M.
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MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY, IS., TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY		
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL		
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§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. \* Wireless telegraphy.

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"AMAKUSA MARU" ... SUNDAY, 8th Sept. at Noon.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

"MOSHU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 12th Sept. at 3 A.M.

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